The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874 VOL. 89.—NO. 127

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—General Bristow will probably take charge of the Treasury Department to-morrow.

—The annual meeting of the New England Press Association was held in Boston on Wednesday.

—The personal effects of the late Charles Sumner were sold at auction in Washington on Wednesday.

—The House special committee to investigate Arkansas affairs start for Little Rock at the end of the week.

—The Decision Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Indiana met in annual session in Lafayette, yesterday.

—The Grand Trunk Railroad authorities have decided to change the line to a narrow gauge east of Montreal in September.

—John Jefferson, colored, was found guilty in the Memphis Criminal Court of murder in the first degree for killing Dick Harris, colored, near Elmwood Cemetery, a year ago.

—The De Soto Bank of Memphis has retired from business in consequence of the expiration of the charter, their attorney having made a mistake in drafting the bill for renewal, and made the bill passed for its relief void.

—The net profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the last eight years were $23,077,059. President Orton recommends that a dividend of two per cent. from the net earnings of the last three months, ending June 30, be declared.

—A freight train on the Erie Railway on Wednesday afternoon struck a wagon at a crossing about five miles east of Elmira. Four persons in the wagon from Smithfield, Pa., named John Dashie, Geo. Dildive, Justin Peat and Jane Dildive, were killed.

—Thos. Swann, colored, President of the Pole Bearer, Association of Memphis, was arrested yesterday under an indictment by the Grand Jury for obtaining money at the decoration services at the National Cemetery last Saturday by force of arms, threats and violence.

—Four hundred men have been discharged from the iron mines at Port Oram, New Jersey, and five hundred will be discharged from the Hibernia mines next Saturday. The wages of those retained have been reduced to $1.25 per day from $1.50. The falling off in the demand for ore is given as the reason for this action.

—Loyal C. Ingersoll, of Ashton, Illinois, committed suicide by taking morphine in Nashville on Tuesday night. He wrote and left a very voluminous and affectionate letter addressed to his wife, Mrs. Eliza J. Ingersoll, in which he deplores the fatal step, gives advice relative to conducting his business, and implores her forgiveness.

—Metza Edwards committed suicide in Memphis on Tuesday morning by shooting himself through the temple with a Colt's repeater while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by severe nervous prostration. He leaves behind him to mourn his loss a wife and five children, four daughters and a son. He was about 58 years of age.

—At the annual meeting of the Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, in Fort Wayne, Ind., on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year: John M. Forbes, H. S. Russell, Chas. H. Dalton, Geo. M. Baldwin, Geo. Tyson, John W. Brooks, John A. Burnham and Horace Hunnewell, all of Boston, Mass.; James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich.; Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and E. J. Hale, of Boston.

—At the annual meeting on Wednesday, the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad elected the following directors for three years: Geo. L. Davenport, of Iowa; A. G. Dalman, Harvey Kennedy and Jas. R. Cowing, of New York; President, John F. Tracy; Vice President, Hugh Riddle; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Tows; Executive Committee, J. F. Tracy, Wm. L. Scott, David Dows, B. F. Allen and F. H. Tows

—The election for directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company took place on Wednesday. About $56,000,000 of stock was voted. The following ticket was elected: Directors—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, H. Henry Baxter, Joseph Harker, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry P. Pierson, Walter S. Church, Chester W. Chapin, Geo. J. Whitney and Jas. M. Marvin.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 4, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail, followed by clearing weather in the southern and western portions of the Middle States, easterly or southerly winds will prevail in the districts, with rising temperature and falling barometer.

The Rivers.

The Mississippi river will fall during Thursday. The Missouri river will rise at Leavenworth.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 3, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 79; Cincinnati, threatening, thermometer 75; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 66; Indianapolis, Ind., clearing, thermometer 74; Kosokuk, clear, thermometer 72; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 74; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 60; Leavenworth, clear, thermometer 79; Louisville, Kentucky, clear, thermometer 31; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 89; Nashville, fair, thermometer 76; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 72; Pittsburgh, cloudy, thermometer 65; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 83; St. Louis, Mo., fair, thermometer 77; St. Paul, Minn., thermometer 71; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 72; Yankton, fair, thermometer 69.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

POLITICAL.

James A. Weston Elected Governor of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—The Senate and House met in joint session this afternoon, and elected by ballot James A. Weston as Governor for the ensuing year. The vote stood: McCutcheons, 151; Weston, 182.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE annual commencement of Monongahela College, Jefferson, will take place on the first Thursday in June.

BROWN BONNELL & Co intend tearing down their old mill, at Youngstown, and erecting a new one in its stead.

A SON of James Degorme, of Oakland township, Butler county, was drowned in the Connoquenessing, on Friday the 29th ult.

A BOILER maker, aged about sixty years, named Thomas Woods, was instantly killed by the cars at Oil City Tuesday night.

THE dwelling house of Jas. Wood, Esq., of Jackson tp., Greene county, caught fire from a stove pipe on last Monday, and was soon reduced to ashes.

THE new barn of David McElroy, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning on Friday evening last, and contents consumed, including one horse and farming utensils.

WE hear that some kind of a small black insect, much resembling a flea, has attacked the young corn in some parts of Greene county, and is devouring it with a rapidity that threatens to prove very disastrous to that crop.

WE learn from the *Citizen* that steps have been taken toward the construction of a railroad from Butler to Millerstown. The project is to have the road a *narrow guage* one, and the estimate is that it can be made from here to Millerstown for less than $150,000.

MR. JOHN KISNEY, of Beaver Falls, narrowly escaped death on last Sunday between Rochester and Bakersville. As Mr. K. was crossing the track with his horse and buggy, they were struck by the engine of a freight train, throwing man and horse over an embankment of some fifteen feet. Strange to say, neither man nor beast was seriously injured.

DEATHS DOINGS.

Death of Men Prominent in the Secession Contest.

Of the men who were prominent in the secession contest, there have died President Lincoln, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Seward, General Thomas, Secretary Stanton, Mr. Crittenden, Chief Justice Taney, General Lee, Chief Justice Chase, General Ewell, Secretary Smith, Rear Admiral Winslow, Minister Dayton, Attorney General Bates, John M. Mason, Charles Sumner, General Ronsseau, C. L. Vallandigham, S. A. Douglass, Rear Admiral Foote, Chas. R. Ellet, Gen. Slemmer, General Rodman, General Magruder, Horace Greeley, Wm. L. Yancey, Minister Orr, Gov. Andrew Jno. Shibel, Geo. Saunders, Gov. Brough, Gov. Pickens (South Carolina,) Edmund Ruffin, John Daniel, Howell Cobb, Gen. Meagher, Jas. Buchanan, Jno. Tyler, Jas. L. Pettigru, Percival Drayton, Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Franklin Buchanan, General Meade, Governor Geary, General Canby, General Harvey Brown, William Whiting, Secretary Rawlins, and Garret Davis. With the exceptions of President Lincoln and General Canby, who were assassinated, and Mr. Ruffin and Mr. Vallandigham, who shot themselves, and General Meagher, who was drowned, all the persons named died natural deaths. This list does not include any of the many who fell in battle.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Cheap Transportation Question Discussed in the Senate,

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

The Jetty System Recommended.

The Bill Regulating Savings Banks Explained.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1874.

SENATE.

Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company. Passed. The bill authorizes the appointment of three commissioners by the Comptroller of the Currency to wind up the affairs of the company.

Savings Banks.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill explanatory of the act of June 34, 1864, in regard to savings banks, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. It read, as follows:

That all deposits made in the institutions now existing which do business only as savings banks, and are recognized as such by the laws of their respective States or by Congress, are hereby declared to be exempt from taxation the same as deposits in savings institutions having no capital, and though the private capital stock invested only in the same class of securities as are named for invested deposits, that interest at a rate of not less than 4½ per cent. be paid in all cases to their depositors, to be made good, if necessary, from the capital stock.

Cheap Transportation.

The morning hour having expired, the chair called up the unfinished business, being the cheap transportation resolution of Mr. Windom. It was laid aside informally, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Several amendments were agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Pension Appropriation.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Pension Appropriation bill, which was read. He explained that the total amount appropriated by the bill was $29,380,000, a decrease of $500,000 as compared with the bill of last year. The pension roll would be smaller and smaller every year unless Congress should improperly increase it by putting on new cases.

The only amendment reported by the committee was one to fix the fee for preparing vouchers and admiuistering oaths at twenty five cents in each case, instead of twenty cents, as in the House bill.

After discussion the amendment of the committee fixing the fee at twenty five cents was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. WINDOM then called up the cheap transportation resolution submitted by him on the 13th of May, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the Appropriations to report amendments to the pending River and Harbor Appropriation bill to complete surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by the Select Committee on Transportation upon the four routes indicated in the report of that committee. He said it was not his intention to go over the subject of cheap transportation again, as the committee had finally reviewed it. His object now was to obtain an expression of the views of the Senate on the subject. The cost of these surveys would be from one hundred to $200,000. He came before the Senate with the firm conviction that to carry out the system of improvement recommended by the committee would reduce the cost of living to farmers and mechanics and laboring people at least fifty per cent. He believed the committee on Transportation was correct in the conclusion that the enhanced value of the lands in eight States alone would be one billion dollars upon the completion of the improvements recommended. He hoped the resolution would have no opposition, but be passed, so that hereafter, when the Senate should be called upon to act upon this system of improvements, it might do so with intelligence.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment as follows: "And also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny river to slackwater up said river to its headwaters at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal." Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not think the Senate of the United States had information enough before it to pass upon a resolution of the amendatory character of this. Who knew what the cost of these improvements would be? If the country should go on the next sixteen years making the rapid strides that it had during the past sixteen years it would have an abundance of cheap transportation from the West to the East.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment as follows: "And also for a ship canal to connect the waters of Chesapeake Bay with Delaware bay at such point as will best promote the foreign and coastwise commerce of the country."

Mr. WINDOM said the agricultural and laboring interests of the country did not propose to wait sixteen years for that which could be accomplished in five or six years. Conventions all over the country had called upon Congress and demanded that it act one way or another upon this subject. He reviewed the work performed by the Transportation Committee in examining into the subject, and said that that committee, composed of nine Senators, had unanimously recommended the improvements. Yet the honorable senator from Michigan (Chandler) said: "Let us continue to investigate; go on sixteen years longer." He (Windom) for one was not willing to wait sixteen years, and five sixths of the people of the country were not willing to wait. The system of improvements followed under the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was most unwise. Small appropriations, scratching a little here and a little there, perhaps to carry the vote of the representative of some district, had amounted to nothing whatever.

The amendment of Mr. Saulsbury was rejected.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment as follows: "And also for ascertaining by such survey whether it is practicable to construct a ship canal passing near the Atlantic seaboard from the city of New York to Galveston, in the State of Texas."

Mr. MORTON said the adoption of this resolution did not commit Congress to construct any one of the works described in it. The question must be met promptly by Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN said the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon) had no bearing whatever upon the subject. The proposition before the Senate was to cheapen transportation from the West to the East, and that submitted by the gentleman appointed to the select committee on transportation appointed by the Senate. There had been enough money already expended upon the survey of the Atlantic coast to pay for the survey proposed here ten times. The question of cheap transportation would control the politics of this country.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that not having any political aspirations outside of his own State, he would vote according to the dictation of his conscience. Congress should be very careful in taking the first step in involving the country in the great scheme of internal improvements.

Mr. CARPENTER said the necessities of the country require these improvements on a large scale, and they must be made by the nation. The General Government was bound to take them up and carry them on. He would vote for the whole programme.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon was rejected.

Mr. TIPTON submitted an amendment to include the Missouri river in the routes to be improved. He said the improvement of the Missouri was of vital importance to the people of his section.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CAMERON said he would vote for the resolution, but before voting for the bill to carry out the work he would expect to have a survey ordered of the Susquehanna to its headwaters, and from these to the lakes, and surveys of the Delaware.

Mr. GOLESBY said he would vote for the $200,000 required, and $50,000 more if it should be shown that the work could be accomplished. He (Gollesby), however, from the views of the Committee on Transportation that the competition of railroads constructed by private parties did not cheapen transportation, he doubted the feasibility of some of these plans, and thought the improvements would cost more than had been estimated. He did not feel himself authorized to vote millions of money from the National Treasury which would be required to carry out all these schemes. He would not hesitate to vote $10,000,000 for a canal at the mouth of the Mississippi river if it be shown that such a canal would stand, but he would not vote $1,000,000 for it until it be shown by competent engineers that the plan was a feasible one. He referred to the bill introduced by himself some time ago for Congress to charter a company to construct a railroad from the East to the West. He hoped that before adjournment the bill would be passed.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Terminating a Treaty with Belgium.

Mr. OATH, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty of the 17th of July, 1845, between the United States and Belgium, which proves detrimental to American commerce. Passed.

Army Appropriation.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to take action thereon. The first amendment was to add to the provision limiting the number of enlisted men to 25,000 the words "including Indian scouts." Concurred in, with the addition that the provision shall not be construed to diminish the signal service, and that the Signal Corps shall be maintained as now organized under the authority of the Secretary of War.

The next important amendment was to insert in the paragraph which forbids the payment of money for transportation to railroads which received grants on condition that they would be a public highway for the use of the Government, free from toll or other charge, the words, "or upon any conditions for the use of such road," the object being to avoid any technical limitation that might be put on the definition. The amendment was concurred in without objection.

All the amendments affecting the decision by the various bureaus of the War Department of claims for quartermaster's stores, &c., were non-concurred in. The bill was then sent to a Conference Committee.

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Mr. HALE (Me.) presented a conference report on the Navy Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

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On motion of Mr. RUSK, the Senate amendments to House bills to amend the pension acts and increase the pensions of totally disabled men, were taken from the Speaker's table, and sent to the Committee of Conference.

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Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill extending to the 3d of March, 1875, the time for presenting petitions for the allowance of claims to the Commissioners of Claims in all cases where sufficient reason is shown for their non-presentation within the time prescribed by law.

After a speech in explanation of the bill by Mr. LAWRENCE, an amendment offered by him for the appointment of two additional commissioners was adopted, and an amendment offered by Mr. Cobb (N. C.) to include all claims for buildings and grounds occupied by the army or navy in the Southern States was rejected—yeas 111, nays 111.

Another amendment offered by Mr. COBB (N. C.), providing that submission to the *de facto* authority of a State in rebellion or service in enrolled militia or in the Confederate army shall not be regarded as conclusive proof of disloyalty, was rejected without the yeas and nays.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 38, nays 133.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on War Claims. Agreed to, and the bill was recommitted.

Congressional Rights.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS, By section 7 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and by section 8 of said article it is further provided that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to inform this House whether the Executive Department of the Government is at this time engaged in considering the terms of a treaty by which the commerce between the United States and the British Provinces of North America is to be regulated, and by which Congress will be deprived of its constitutional right to control these important subjects thus specifically confided to it by the express terms of the Constitution.

Mr. COX objected, saying that the resolution was a reflection on the Administration, and that he would rather investigate the Administration in this matter. He wanted reciprocity.

The resolution was not received.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, called up the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and proceeded to explain and advocate it. The bill authorizes James B. Eads and associates to proceed in the work of deepening the channel over the bars at or passes of the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico, to be selected by himself, by permanent jetties, etc. The privileges of the bill are to be revoked unless within thirty months twenty feet of water be secured, pending River and Harbor Appropriation bill to complete surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by the Select Committee on Transportation upon the four routes indicated in the report of that committee. He said it was not his intention to go over the subject of cheap transportation again, as the committee had finally reviewed it. His object now was to obtain an expression of the views of the Senate on the subject. The cost of these surveys would be from one hundred to $200,000. He came before the Senate with the firm conviction that to carry out the system of improvement recommended by the committee would reduce the cost of living to the farmers and mechanics and laboring people at least fifty per cent. He believed the committee on Transportation was correct in the conclusion that the enhanced value of the lands in eight States alone would be one billion dollars upon the completion of the improvements recommended. He hoped the resolution would have no opposition, but be passed, so that hereafter, when the Senate should be called upon to act upon this system of improvements, it might do so with intelligence.

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Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment as follows: "And also for ascertaining by such survey whether it is practicable to construct a ship canal passing near the Atlantic seaboard from the city of New York to Galveston, in the State of Texas."

Mr. MORTON said the adoption of this resolution did not commit Congress to construct any one of the works described in it. The question must be met promptly by Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN said the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon) had no bearing whatever upon the subject. The proposition before the Senate was to cheapen transportation from the West to the East, and that submitted by the gentleman appointed to the select committee on transportation appointed by the Senate. There had been enough money already expended upon the survey of the Atlantic coast to pay for the survey proposed here ten times. The question of cheap transportation would control the politics of this country.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that not having any political aspirations outside of his own State, he would vote according to the dictation of his conscience. Congress should be very careful in taking the first step in involving the country in the great scheme of internal improvements.

Mr. CARPENTER said the necessities of the country require these improvements on a large scale, and they must be made by the nation. The General Government was bound to take them up and carry them on. He would vote for the whole programme.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon was rejected.

Mr. TIPTON submitted an amendment to include the Missouri river in the routes to be improved. He said the improvement of the Missouri was of vital importance to the people of his section.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CAMERON said he would vote for the resolution, but before voting for the bill to carry out the work he would expect to have a survey ordered of the Susquehanna to its headwaters, and from these to the lakes, and surveys of the Delaware.

Mr. GOLESBY said he would vote for the $200,000 required, and $50,000 more if it should be shown that the work could be accomplished. He (Golesby), however, from the views of the Committee on Transportation that the competition of railroads constructed by private parties did not cheapen transportation, he doubted the feasibility of some of these plans, and thought the improvements would cost more than had been estimated. He did not feel himself authorized to vote millions of money from the National Treasury which would be required to carry out all these schemes. He would not hesitate to vote $10,000,000 for a canal at the mouth of the Mississippi river if it be shown that such a canal would stand, but he would not vote $1,000,000 for it until it be shown by competent engineers that the plan was a feasible one. He referred to the bill introduced by himself some time ago for Congress to charter a company to construct a railroad from the East to the West. He hoped that before adjournment the bill would be passed.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Terminating a Treaty with Belgium.

Mr. OATH, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty of the 17th of July, 1845, between the United States and Belgium, which proves detrimental to American commerce. Passed.

Army Appropriation.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to take action thereon. The first amendment was to add to the provision limiting the number of enlisted men to 25,000 the words "including Indian scouts." Concurred in, with the addition that the provision shall not be construed to diminish the signal service, and that the Signal Corps shall be maintained as now organized under the authority of the Secretary of War.

The next important amendment was to insert in the paragraph which forbids the payment of money for transportation to railroads which received grants on condition that they would be a public highway for the use of the Government, free from toll or other charge, the words, "or upon any conditions for the use of such road," the object being to avoid any technical limitation that might be put on the definition. The amendment was concurred in without objection.

All the amendments affecting the decision by the various bureaus of the War Department of claims for quartermaster's stores, &c., were non-concurred in. The bill was then sent to a Conference Committee.

Navy Appropriation.

Mr. HALE (Me.) presented a conference report on the Navy Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Pensions.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, the Senate amendments to House bills to amend the pension acts and increase the pensions of totally disabled men, were taken from the Speaker's table, and sent to the Committee of Conference.

War Claims.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill extending to the 3d of March, 1875, the time for presenting petitions for the allowance of claims to the Commissioners of Claims in all cases where sufficient reason is shown for their non-presentation within the time prescribed by law.

After a speech in explanation of the bill by Mr. LAWRENCE, an amendment offered by him for the appointment of two additional commissioners was adopted, and an amendment offered by Mr. Cobb (N. C.) to include all claims for buildings and grounds occupied by the army or navy in the Southern States was rejected—yeas 111, nays 111.

Another amendment offered by Mr. COBB (N. C.), providing that submission to the *de facto* authority of a State in rebellion or service in enrolled militia or in the Confederate army shall not be regarded as conclusive proof of disloyalty, was rejected without the yeas and nays.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 38, nays 133.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on War Claims. Agreed to, and the bill was recommitted.

Congressional Rights.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS, By section 7 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and by section 8 of said article it is further provided that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to inform this House whether the Executive Department of the Government is at this time engaged in considering the terms of a treaty by which the commerce between the United States and the British Provinces of North America is to be regulated, and by which Congress will be deprived of its constitutional right to control these important subjects thus specifically confided to it by the express terms of the Constitution.

Mr. COX objected, saying that the resolution was a reflection on the Administration, and that he would rather investigate the Administration in this matter. He wanted reciprocity.

The resolution was not received.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, called up the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and proceeded to explain and advocate it. The bill authorizes James B. Eads and associates to proceed in the work of deepening the channel over the bars at or passes of the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico, to be selected by himself, by permanent jetties, etc. The privileges of the bill are to be revoked unless within thirty months twenty feet of water be secured, pending River and Harbor Appropriation bill to complete surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by the Select Committee on Transportation upon the four routes indicated in the report of that committee. He said it was not his intention to go over the subject of cheap transportation again, as the committee had finally reviewed it. His object now was to obtain an expression of the views of the Senate on the subject. The cost of these surveys would be from one hundred to $200,000. He came before the Senate with the firm conviction that to carry out the system of improvement recommended by the committee would reduce the cost of living to farmers and mechanics and laboring people at least fifty per cent. He believed the committee on Transportation was correct in the conclusion that the enhanced value of the lands in eight States alone would be one billion dollars upon the completion of the improvements recommended. He hoped the resolution would have no opposition, but be passed, so that hereafter, when the Senate should be called upon to act upon this system of improvements, it might do so with intelligence.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment as follows: "And also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny river to slackwater up said river to its headwaters at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal." Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not think the Senate of the United States had information enough before it to pass upon a resolution of the amendatory character of this. Who knew what the cost of these improvements would be? If the country should go on the next sixteen years making the rapid strides that it had during the past sixteen years it would have an abundance of cheap transportation from the West to the East.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment as follows: "And also for a ship canal to connect the waters of Chesapeake Bay with Delaware bay at such point as will best promote the foreign and coastwise commerce of the country."

Mr. WINDOM said the agricultural and laboring interests of the country did not propose to wait sixteen years for that which could be accomplished in five or six years. Conventions all over the country had called upon Congress and demanded that it act one way or another upon this subject. He reviewed the work performed by the Transportation Committee in examining into the subject, and said that that committee, composed of nine Senators, had unanimously recommended the improvements. Yet the honorable senator from Michigan (Chandler) said: "Let us continue to investigate; go on sixteen years longer." He (Windom) for one was not willing to wait sixteen years, and five sixths of the people of the country were not willing to wait. The system of improvements followed under the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was most unwise. Small appropriations, scratching a little here and a little there, perhaps to carry the vote of the representative of some district, had amounted to nothing whatever.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

IT IS a notable circumstance that American government securities rate as high, and generally higher, in the European money markets than do those of other countries. This is a fact that speaks well for our credit abroad.

SENATOR MORTON does not, it seems, propose to urge his new plan for electing the President and Vice President, to a vote at this session of Congress, but will bring it before the people on the stump in the election canvass next Fall. This is a very proper method of ascertaining the views of the people.

TREASURER RAINES, of New York, is seriously ill, and, at times, insane. The law of that State provides that all checks shall be signed by the Treasurer, and as at times Mr. Raines is unable to perform this duty, Governor Dix has appointed a Treasurer *ad interim*. The act of the Governor is rather above law, but is justified on the score of necessity.

THE Commission to propose amendments to the Constitution of the State has held a preliminary meeting, and have effected an organization. They propose to thoroughly consider the work committed to their care, and during the Summer and Fall, and will probably be ready to submit whatever amendments they propose, to the Legislature at its next session.

THE elections ordered in Spain are very important, involving, as they do, the perpetuity of the Republic. If a monarchist majority is reached, Serrano proposes to make the Prince of Asturias, the son of Isabella, King, under a Regent. This is what we anticipated would be the result of Serrano's elevation to power. His sympathies are monarchical, and he adheres to Bourbons. He is, at best, a political trickster.

THE DERBY RACES in England, which came off yesterday, are the source of intense interest and excitement. Business in London is very generally suspended, and there is a feeling of interest manifested to which we have no parallel in this country. Vast sums are bet, and occasionally a young nobleman comes away from the races with his fortune squandered, so far as he can accomplish this result. Several of these young gentlemen have been driven into poverty and suicide, by the races. In this country, where an evil reaches the limit the Derby races have attained in England, a movement is promptly inaugurated looking to its suppression. But age and custom have great power in England.

A SINGULAR illustration of the doctrine of personal accountability for acts performed while in a condition of nervous prostration, has developed in New York. James H. Banker, identified in the directory of the Lake Shore road, joined with Commodore Vanderbilt and others in giving notes to relieve the pressure on that road, to the amount of $500,000. He now claims that his signature was obtained by the statement that he was already involved for the sinking fund obligations of the road, and being nervously prostrated, because of the panic, he signed the notes without properly examining the subject,—when the fact is that he was not involved as stated. Thus nervous prostration, and failure to properly examine the facts presented controlled his action in this matter. Whether this will be regarded as a sufficient plea, remains to be seen; but if so, there are very many persons who will be troubled with nervous prostration these days.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT was yesterday elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in place of Mr. Thomson, deceased. Those conversant with affairs in the directory of that corporation were confident of this result, and the outcome is very gratifying. There is not, we fully believe, a better railroad official in the country than is Colonel Scott. He is a man of great grasp of intellect, clear, quick, and sure in views, and so completely conversant with all that pertains to railway management, that he may be said to have reduced it to a science. Commodore Vanderbilt has roads that were cheaply built, and have easy grades, and by a course of management that is always spoken of as mean, has made money. Colonel Scott has developed an exactness in the supervision of every detail that enables the Pennsylvania Railroad, despite its large cost and heavy grades, to make money, and yet treat its patrons in a liberal and courteous manner. We see it intimated, and do not doubt the correctness of the remark, that the stock of the road will rapidly approximate in value under his Presidency.

RICHARDSON has safely exchanged the troublesome Treasury Department for the restful dignity of the Judgeship of the Court of Claims. We congratulate him on the transfer. He probably has realized before this how disagreeable it must be to occupy a position for which he was not at all adapted. He knew little of the philosophy of finance, and the practical operation of many monetary questions was a mystery he never could fathom. Still, the position was one of great prominence and dignity, and once in it he could quietly gather honor, if he were but able to hold his own, in the administration of his office. But here the rub came in. He failed at the essential point,—and Sawyer beclouded, even the general failure by involving the department in the Sanborn complications. That Richardson is and has been an honest man, we fully believe; but that he was adapted to the position he has held in the Treasury Department we have not believed. He doubtless realizes a sense of relief in being assigned to a position where his professional training will be in his favor, and which he can doubtless fill with dignity and comfort.

IT IS a sad revelation that is being made of political maneuvrings in Connecticut. The virtuous Democracy, who gained the State through the immaculate purity of their political principles, are just now indulging in some linen-washing that is very interesting to outsiders. In the first place, Barnum, who is a candidate for Congress, and other positions, has been famous in Connecticut politics for years, was on hand, and, it seems, spent his money freely in securing the election of members of the Legislature. He expected, of course, to receive compensation for his generosity by being elected United States Senator. To this end, the members were duly approached, but the misfortune was that they were given to understand that the money spent on them was regarded in the light of a purchase price. The indignation that followed speaks well for the virtue of our immaculate friends, always supposing that no other money had been more directly employed. At all events, they "went back" on Barnum, refusing even to "give the old man a chance." To his infinite disgust, his competitor, who had quietly looked on while the struggle was progressing, received the votes of the members, and honors rare and pure, fell upon him. Haman's jealousy of Mordecai was feeble, compared with Barnum's toward Eaton.

THE assaults of the *Commercial* on General Negley, under the guise of privileged communications, are rather helping than hurting him. It is always easy to trump up charges against a public man, and if only one side of the story is heard, it looks well enough. We have this to say, of all such complaints, that while General Negley, like all others, is not absolutely perfect, he is the best of the candidates offering. Also that he has made a generally excellent representative. He has steadily gained in influence, and has achieved results in behalf of Pittsburgh that are decidedly worthy of the consideration of our citizens. More than this, he has gone out of his way, time after time, to be obliging to individuals. It is out of such acts of kindness that the assaults now made upon him are developed. Persons have been secured positions, which they have been unable to hold, or conceiving the duties of which they have been incorrectly informed; and forthwith their troubles are poured out as a complaint against the Representative. Now the simple fact is, the duty of a Representative in Congress is not to be a labor or employment agent, and when he does this, it is an act of courtesy, and not of prescribed duty. All the complaints against General Negley on this score—and they comprise about all that are made—simply prove him to be courteous to a degree. It should be noticed that with a single exception, no complaints are made against his manner of performing his public duties.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Since the close of the war of the rebellion, there has been pressed upon the attention of Congress, from time to time, a mass of claims, many of them of questionable validity, for compensation for property destroyed during the war, either by ours or the rebel armies. It is stated that during the last fiscal year, $162,389,088.36 were paid by the National Government on this account. There have been from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of claims before the committee this session of Congress, and many of these are test cases, involving many others, if favorably acted on. It is thought that those involved will reach $200,000,000. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, had these claims in charge, and found it necessary, eventually, to investigate the entire subject, both as to law and facts, and as a result, has presented a voluminous report, which is exhaustive of the entire subject. Four questions were raised: 1. Where property was destroyed by the enemy; 2. By the government military forces in battle, or wantonly or in an unauthorized manner by our troops: 3. By the temporary occupation of, injuries to, and destruction of property, caused by actual and necessary government military operations in actual war; 4. As to property useful to the enemy, seized and destroyed, or damaged, to prevent its falling into their hands. These are considered with reference to residents, non-residents, citizens, aliens and corporations.

He assumes that where property was destroyed by the necessary operations of war, or by the enemy, in the eleven rebel States, the Government incurred no *responsibility*. That this *rule has* been modified in special cases, by Congress and the military authorities,—as where the person whose property was destroyed was loyal to the Government, he admits, and justifies. But those exceptional cases do not affect at all the operations of a general rule. This admitted, he claims that the Government is bound, in honor and law, to make compensation, 1. Where the commander of an army agrees with the owner of property that it shall be paid for, if taken. 2. Where, in case of capitulation, the rights of person and property are guaranteed by our military commanders. 3. Where there is no capitulation, but a military proclamation promising protection and personal and property rights. 4. The usual laws of war were modified as regards such portions of rebel States as were permanently occupied by our military forces. In cases where the wrongs were perpetrated by the enemy the Government cannot be held responsible. This cuts off cases in this and other loyal States.

The report further claims that while the Government should pay for army supplies taken from loyal citizens, and other property voluntarily contributed or taken for public use, it is not called upon to pay for property destroyed in necessary military operations, such as marching upon the enemy, repelling attacks, and the like. Also, property that may be useful to the enemy may be seized and destroyed, and the Government not held responsible for payment. As regards the property of aliens, the recommendation is made, as suggested in the message of President Grant, that a law shall be passed providing for a special court of eight judges, from whose decisions, if need be, an appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The report, which is elaborate and comprehensive, closes with the recommendations:

1. To reject the claims now before the Committee of War Claims for which the Government is not liable by any act of Congress or rule of international law.

2. To provide for the payment of those which are just and clearly proved.

3. To refer to the Commissioners of Claims those where there is *prima facie*, a legal claim; and,

4. As soon as practicable, when the public finances will admit, as an act of grace or favor, consider the claims to some measure of recompense of strictly loyal and meritorious citizens, guilty of no omission of duty, whose necessities may commend them to sympathy, or for whom special merit may demand gratitude, and who have suffered losses from the enemy in consequence of their loyalty, or from the Government as an imperative military necessity.

The report is very earnest in its hostility to the payment of the claims of disloyal persons. This phase of the report will strongly commend it to all loyal men, and will facilitate its passage through Congress. This aside, and the general principles embodied in the argument, as well as the comprehensive survey of facts, and embodiment of principles, makes it one of the most valuable documents of its kind ever submitted to the attention of Congress. We have little doubt but many claims have been paid that are of doubtful justice. Others have been and will be pressed. But by adopting this report and giving effect to its provisions, we shall have precedents established that will prove of immense value to the Treasury, in that unjust claims will be thrown out, and rightful ones will be more readily established. We hope this report may be adopted, and its recommendations formulated into a law.

POLITICAL NOTES.

FOREST county has instructed for Harry White for Congress.

THE Republicans of Crawford county will hold their primary election on Thursday, June 18th.

GOV. HENRY A. WISE has very peremptorily declined to allow the use of his name as an "independent" candidate for Mayor of Richmond.

WE learn that a petition is being circulated in Washington county, calling on *Hon.* Geo. V. Lawrence to become a candidate for the Legislature.

AT the Democratic primary election in Greene county last Saturday, Dr. Alex. Patton received the instruction for Congress and Morgan R. Wise for Assembly.

DURING the present year eighteen States will elect Governors; thirty-five Congressmen, and twenty-five United States Senators, besides the vacancy yet to be filled in Louisiana.

THE announcement of Fred. Douglass that St. Augustine was a colored man, is denied by a correspondent of a Washington paper, who intimates that he knew the Saint intimately.

CANDEN, New Jersey, appreciates and honors the disciples of Guttenberg. The Mayor, the City Clerk, the President of the Council, and head of the Board of Education are all printers.

GEN. JAMES M. LEECH, Congressman from the Fifth North Carolina District, declines a renomination, because, after twenty-five years of public service, he finds himself comparatively poor, and now desires to make some provision for his family.

IN response to a call for information, a Missouri paper says it would be satisfied to see, as Mr. Schurz's successor, Waldo P. Johnson, Trusten Polk, John S. Phelps, ex-Governor T. C. Reynolds, E. H. Norton, C. H. Hardin, General James Shields, General J. B. Clark, sen., or Wm. T. Wood.

The following gentleman are named in connection with the United States Senatorship: Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Senator Scott, J. Donald Cameron, Winthrop W. Ketchum, W. H. Kemble, General Harry White, General Albright, Senator Strang, Hon. W. D. Kelley, W. H. Armstrong, Hon. A. C. Harmer, and Hon. L. D. Shoemaker.

PERSONAL.

MASSACHUSETTS has two hundred thousand old maids.

ADELINA PATTI demands eight thousand francs a night for singing at the Italian opera in Paris.

GEN. JAS. WATSON WEBB and family are in Geneva. They will return to this country on the 22d of August.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and her husband have returned from Florida to their Summer home in Hartford.

HUGH J. JEWETT, of the Pan Handle Road, is named as the likely successor of Peter H. Watson in the Presidency of the Erie Railroad,

J. HELM, owner of the celebrated trotting horse Sam Pard, dropped dead last Tuesday night on a Vallejo (Cal.) boat. He was intending to take Purdy East soon.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON has appointed Gov. John A. Dix and President F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia College as trustees for New York City of the deed of settlement of Penikese Island.

VICE PRESIDENT HENRY WILSON, who was the guest of General Kilby Smith, at Torresdale, Pa., last week, is now at home in Massachusetts. He intends soon to make a trip to the Northwest.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Thomas A. Scott was unanimously elected President, and George B. Roberts First Vice President.

NEW CALEDONIA, the prison place of the Communists, has a remarkable item of true civilization in the person of a monopolist named Eglinson, a tradesman, who, it is said, is equally as ready to supply a church or a factory as a bushel of apples to the people of Noumea.

THE American lady to whom the young Duke Nicholas of Russia gave his mother's stolen diamonds is now in Paris, with the jewels, worth 500,000 francs, in her possession. She is described as intelligent and beautiful. The Duke is said to be madly in love with her and wishes to marry her.

MISS NANCY DILLINGHAM, who has been connected with the American Asylumn for the Insane at Hartford for thirty years, and has been assistant matron for twenty-two years, has died at the age of seventy-two. She was deaf and dumb, but was a woman of remarkable intelligence.

THE reporter of a Chicago paper thus describes Rochefort: A light moustache and imperial, and hair turning iron gray; a prominent cheek-bone; a heavy eyebrow; a wide forehead; a laughing dimple in the left cheek, and a pair of brilliant, flashing eyes, showing a reserve of passion and power and giving in their fullness promise of great natural talents of eloquence, made up a *tout ensemble* that attracted while it left an undefined feeling of respect and almost fear of the lion evidently concealed under its pleasing, happy exterior. Rochefort's height is about five feet ten, of lightly, airy form, small hands and feet. The reporter vouchsafes the additional and highly important information that his clothes, although purchased at a slop store in San Francisco, fitted elegantly.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSSEN, the celebrated Danish author, in a conversation with a correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, thus speaks of the pecuniary return for his labors: "Only the original editions of my books have brought me anything. For what little property I possess, I have to thank my poor little Danish nation exclusively. The foreign publishers have praised me, translated and printed my works. They have brought them out far more beautifully than the Danish publishers. But not one of them has sent me even a penny in recognition (Anerkkennungspfennig.) The Americans are commonly called covetous, selfish, and I know not what, and yet the only compensation which I have ever received from a foreigner has come to me from an American publisher. I have never either seen or known the man, and he sent me a short time ago of his own accord 800 Danish rix-dollars."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE New Orleans *Times* announces the existence in that city of a powerful organization, looking to the repudiation of "the illegal public debt."

PASIGRAPHY is the name of a system of writing by numbers, which, it is asserted, may be used universally, and thus obviate the difficulty of communication between nations of different languages.

THUS warbles the Boston *Advertiser:*

Oh! vot ish all dis eartly pliss?
Oh! vot ish man's sooccess?
And vot ish various oder dings?
And vot ish happiness?
We gets up a pase-pall club
Eggspecially to vin
And den de Atlantics coom around,
And punish em like sin!

SOUTH CAROLINA justice finds a curious and significant comment in the remark of a Judge in Barnwell the other day. In sentencing some criminals to the Penitentiary for four years, he added: "That is, if you are permitted to stay there. I meet persons on the street a few weeks after I send them to the Penitentiary." The Judge was evidently getting discouraged.

AN insurance case was recently tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, England, wherein payment was disputed of a policy upon the life of a woman, on the plea that the man to whom it was made payable had no insurable interest in her life. The claimant averred that the deceased was his betrothed wife, and this fact being established, the court held that the claimant had an insurable interest in her life and that the policy must be paid.

A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman offers, through the St. Louis *Globe*, a reward of fifty dollars for the name of any Presbyterian minister in the United States who has at any time preached the monstrous doctrine of infant damnation. The doctrine certainly is a monstrous one; but, when the infant falls into the habit of howling all night without the slightest cause, as it often does, it is a doctrine that does not strike one, at about two or three in the morning, as being half as monstrous as it ought to be.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A CASE of petrifaction is reported from Vermont. Six men, who were disinterring at Rutland the body of Alanson Dyer, who died at the age o seventy, on March 21, 1872, found the coffin so heavy that they could not lift it. On opening the coffin the body was found entirely petrified. Mr. Dyer weighed only about one hundred and forty-five pounds when living, and the weight of his body when disinterred is estimated by the men who were obliged to lift it, at from eight hundred to twelve hundred pounds.

SOMEBODY having mentioned to Lavender, of the *Sunday Courier*, that there are eight basial diversities of kisses spoken of in the Bible (the kiss of salutation, Samuel, xx., 41; valediction, Ruth ii., 9; reconciliation, II. Samuel, xiv., 33; subjection, Psalms, ii., 12; approbation, Proverbs, ii, 4; adoration, I. Kings, xix., 18; treachery, Matthew, xxvi., 49; affection, Genesis, xiv., 15), he remarked that there is another kind of kiss which young ladies receive on the sofa in the front parlor after the gas is turned low which the Scriptures don't mention—nor young ladies either.—*Boston Globe.*

THE popular superstition regarding the days on which it is lucky or unlucky to trim the finger nails is expressed in an old rhyme thus:

Cut them on Monday, cut them for wealth;
Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for health;
Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for news;
Cut them on Thursday, a new pair of shoes;
Cut them on Friday, you'll cut them for woe;
Cut them on Saturday, a journey to go;
Cut them on Sunday, you'll cut them for evil,
For all the next week you'll be ruled by the devil.

THERE are some folk who think it of no importance whether they write well or ill—a class not affectionately beloved in printing offices. Let careless hand o' writers read of a law case pending in the Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn., in which the sole question to be determined is whether a certain letter in a promissory note for $5,000 is "I" or "J"—whether the said note was made payable to "I. Blanckensee" or "J. Blanckensee"—to "Isaac" or to "Julius," the representatives of each party claiming the money. As usually written, "I" and "J" are nearly identical; but the great absurdity here was in putting an initial letter into a promissory note at all.

NOW THAT "Decoration Day" has once more come and gone, perhaps it would be just as well to discuss the propriety of abandoning its celebration in the future. Its general purpose has been entirely changed by the dual feature introduced within the past two years—that of decorating the graves of the dead on both sides at the same time. This does honor to heroism, and not to patriotism. We think it well to so continue, but still better to discontinue the whole practice. There has been a marked decline of public interest in the matter within the past few years, and we believe the decline will continue into utter fading out, unless, as we suggest, it be stopped where it is, leaving a pleasant memory, creditable alike to the survivors on both sides of the great struggle.—*St. Louis Globe.*

"WAYS THAT ARE DARK."

The Disclosures of a San Francisco Gambling Den.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* relates the following: "The demolition of the Mead House, at the corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, has developed some facts of startling interest. The Mead House was a rendezvous for the gambling fraternity from early in 1865 to December, 1871, when the police raided upon it and disturbed operations. Until this raid the game of faro was conducted in the building in a quiet and orderly manner, and with fair profit, the net earnings reaching $65,000 for a single year. This was in reality a workingmen's bank. Here the working classes deposited large sums of money, and were not troubled with bank books.

A few days ago, while the workmen were taking down the walls, a number of suspicious characters were observed hanging about the spot and watching the proceedings with great interest. While knocking away the wall of one of the lower rooms the workmen were somewhat puzzled by the manner of the strangers. Three of them suddenly walked up to the spot and watched every blow of the ax with the keenest scrutiny. Suddenly a gap was made in the wall, and the next blow of the ax caused a peculiar sound as if a musical instrument had been struck. On examination it was discovered that three wires were running up through the wall from floor to ceiling. In a few minutes no less than half a dozen workmen were about the place examining the wires, the three strangers looking at each other significantly.

"An investigation of the walls of the whole house was now commenced, and the revelations were, indeed, of the most startling character. In one of the rooms on the upper floor was an arrangement which enabled the player to know exactly what his opponent held. Directly over the table in the centre of the room was a small hole in the ceiling through which the confederate watched the game. Wires ran along the ceiling to the floor, and terminated in levers beneath the carpet, upon which the cheating gambler placed his foot; as these wires were pulled, the number of taps telegraphed the course of action to pursue.

"The faro room was the most ingeniously contrived thing in the house. In the first place, wires ran from the door so that a signal was given when it opened, and in an instant everything was ready for the drop. This was accomplished by two levers and a space beneath let into the floor. In a second the gamblers withdrew from the table, each man, of course, grabbing his checks and money, and by a motion of the levers the yawning floor opened, and down went the whole 'lay out.' The carpet was then drawn over the spot, and when the officers hove in sight, there was nothing in the shape of gamblers' implements to be seen. In the house there were taken out no less than one hundred and fifty wires, and several contrivances for suddenly hiding gambling implements. After the discovery an endeavor was made to induce strangers to hush the matter up, but the affair had become noised abroad, and already a good many strangers were about the place, drawn thither by curiosity. The developments are creating some stir with the gambling fraternity, but the leading sports of the city denied all knowledge of the existence of the peculiar arrangements by which the unwary were fleeced."

PEACHES.

Prospects for the Season in Delaware and Maryland.

A letter to the N. Y. *Times* from Wilmington, Del., says: "The report has been telegraphed over the country that in Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset and Dorchester counties, Md., which embrace about half the peach growing lands of the peninsula, the prospect for peaches is very discouraging—in fact, that there will be none of any consequence. The inference was natural from this report that there would be but about a half crop; and when it was added that not only was the crop a failure in the counties named, but also in Sussex and Kent counties, Del., and Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne counties of the same State, an impression was created that the peach crop would be very short. The truth of the matter is that New Castle county, Del., and Kent and Cecil counties, Md., constitute the great peach growing section of the peninsula, and in these counties the crop, instead of being a failure, bids fair to be a very extensive one.

"From the lower part of the peninsula no peaches of any consequence will be shipped to market. The Hale Early, the latest peach to bloom and earliest to ripen, in a measure, escaped the effects of the frost, and there will perhaps be a good sprinkling of that variety shipped from points on the main railroad between Cresfield, Md., and Harrington, Del., a distance of about 75 miles. From Harrington to Clayton, 30 miles or more, there will be a few peaches of all varieties shipped, but not until Clayton is passed, going north, is the peach country really reached, and from that point till 30 miles north there are forests upon forests of peach orchards, all in a healthy condition, and all bidding fair to bear heavy crops.

"Some of the growers around Odessa have expressed some fears of the ravage of the peach bug, but not much damage is likely to be inflicted by them, owing to the healthy condition of the peach trees."

The Sandwich Islands.

The full text of the address of the new King of the Sandwich Islands before the Legislature at Honolulu, on the 30th of April, has just been received in San Francisco, and is published in the daily papers of that city. The charge that he is disaffected toward the United States does not seem to be borne out by anything which appears in the speech. He does not, to be sure, favor annexation to the United States, but is willing to arrange for a reciprocity treaty, and ready to cede the harbor of Pearl River to this country as a naval station, if the terms can be agreed upon. The revenue of the island is now about $500,000 per annum. The area of the country is 6,000 square miles, and the population 60,000. The group has an interest to the United States of a peculiar and intimate character, derived from its location, its history and its commercial dependence. Annexation would be of doubtful utility, but the islands are certainly worth fostering, and deserve reciprocity in commercial intercourse. Two years ago, their export of sugar to this county was 14,500,000 pounds, of rice, 1,317,000 pounds, besides cotton, hides, wool, cocoa, bananas, etc. Last year, of the 146 trading vessels which entered Hawaiian ports, 90 were American, and of the imports, out of a total value of $1,234,147, $806,141 was paid to the United States.

WEDDING SONG—POLONAISE.

Three suitors were with me to-day;
They pr sfered love and treasure.
The lordly one gave pleasant words,
And many ells of ribbon;
The second, plain of face and form,
He counted coin and jewels;
The third presented roses three,
And coupled them with kisses.

The first I fancied, and would greet
Him warmly, as a brother;
The second, gladly him I'd choose
To be my nearest neighbor;
But, oh, the third, of rosy gifts,
Who stiffed me with kisses—
I'd give to him these longing eyes,
And all that life possesses.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1867.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 9 to 3 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually in April and October. Boxes of 25-Lows. &c., furnished, at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Stevens, John S. Dilworth, F. Ratchford Foreman, John S. Irwin, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Kerr.
Attorney—John S. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.
AT
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167 and 167
New Dress Goods.
New Made-up Suits for Ladies.
New Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
At $1.25, Extra Bargain in Black Dress Silk, worth $1.60.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, very superior Black Dress Silk.
At $1.75, Heavy Black Dress Silks, decided bargains.
Best Black Dress Silks at exceedingly low prices.
Sunsour and Japanese Silks.
At 44, Real French Silk Poplins, choice colors, worth $1.50
At 25c, fine Black and Colored Alpacas, good bargains.
At 37½ to 87½c, Splendid Bargains in fine Black Alpacas.
New Silk Pongees, Cashmeres, Silk Repps, Poplins, &c
New Black Hernanis and Grenadines, at very low prices
Double Width Black Hernanis for Shawls and Dresses.
New Chintzes, Percales, Lawns, &c.
New Outside Garments for Ladies.
New Lace Jackets, Shawls, &c, at very low prices.
New Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Summer Shawls in great variety.
Mourning Shawls, full assortment.
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS.
A most complete assortment of all desirable styles and materials, from lowest priced to finest qualities.
Goods for and Men Boys' Wear
New Cassimeres and Tweeds, extra good bargains.
New Fine Cassimeres, single and double width.
New Cloths in Choice Colors.
New Pant Linens, Jeans and Cottonades.
STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE
AT LOWEST PRICES.
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
LARGE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
This Week.
Full Stock in Every Department.
Embroidered and Beaded Hernani Polonaises Patterns.
Beaded Yak, Llama, Spanish and Brussels Nett Sleeveless Jackets.
White Cotton Lace Trimmed Sleeveless Jackets.
Llama Lace Sacques, Long and Short.
Beaded Nett for Vests and Fichus.
Beaded Barbes.
Beaded Lace and Inserting, in very handsome patterns.
Beaded Embroidery on Nett.
Beaded and Plain Yak and Guipure Laces, all widths.
Beaded Nett, Scarsh Fichus, Beaded and Plain.
Real Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons, in latest novelties.
Jet Ornaments and Slides.
Japanese (open and shut) Fans, thower 100 different styles.
Fine Fans, with Ebony, Gilt, Polished Wood and Ivory Sticks.
Sash Ribbons, cheaper than ever before.
Ribbon and Lace Sashes.
White Fringed Nova Scotia Scarfs.
New styles Colored Windsor Ties and Fancy Scarfs.
Ladies' and Children's Hats in all shapes and qualities.
Flowers, Roses and Buds.
Full lines Ladies, Misses and Children's Gauze and Gossamer Summer Underwear.
Ladies and Misses' Muslin Under Garments, made in a very superior manner.
Hamburg Embroideries, White Goods, Irish Linen, Table Damask, Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Toweling Crash.
Pillow and Pillow Shams.
New Styles Pompadour Panniers and Hoop Skirts.
Ladies' and Children's Silk and Lisle Thread Long-wristed Gloves and Gauntlets.
Alexandre, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, 1 to 6 buttons, in New Shades, Drabs and all other desirable shades.
Men's Dog Skin and Kersey Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Men's Summer Underwear, full and complete assortment now open.
Fine Shirts, Ready or Made to measure.
Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, &c.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
NEW GOODS!
Just received, everything new and desirable in
Spring Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles
In great variety at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1874.
We have just added to our stock the
Newest Designs!
Of this season, many that have not been shown till this month.
PRICES THE LOWEST
We have ever offered Goods at.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
REMOVAL.
The Commercial Banking Co.
Have removed to their new office, at north-west corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue.
May 26th, 1874. my26:d33
REMOVAL—
The People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh has removed to its own building, No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, next below the Safe Deposit Company.
my13:d82
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.
AT
WILLIAM
167 and 167
PRINTS, MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS and DAMASKS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Plain Prints in imitation of Linens, all shades, with black and colored trimming borders, entirely new.
Striped and Figured Calicos with trimming borders.
Percales with trimming borders.
REAL BARGAINS, GOOD VALUES.
At 6½c, Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, New styles Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, All Linen Crash for Towels.
At 8½c, All Linen Huck Towels.
At 8½c, Yard Wide Unpressed Bleached Muslin.
At 9½c, 40 inch Fine Unbleached Muslin, very cheap.
At 10c, Heavy Colored Striped Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, decided bargains.
At 12½c, Hemp Stair Carpet.
At 12½c, Fine Damask Crash, assorted patterns.
At 15c, Very Large Towels, extra cheap.
PRICES LOWEST IN EVERYTHING.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
Some decided bargains in Table Linens, lowest to finest grades.
Handsome stock of Prints, Percales, Chintzes.
A large stock of Tufted and Marseilles Quilts, all grades, commencing at 90c up to the finest qualities, with colored centers and borders.
A very fine assortment of Nottingham Lace Curtains and Vestibule Laces, Lambrequins, &c.
Extra inducements to customers in
Carpets,
Oil Cloths
And Mattings,
And all kinds of Housekeeping Goods.
Special attention is respectfully invited to the great bargains which recent and large purchases now enable us to offer.
Goods delivered promptly anywhere in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.
NEW GOODS.
Hernani, Silk and Wool,
Hernani, Silk & Wool Striped,
Hernani, all Silk,
Camel's Hair Barege,
Ecru Batiste Linen,
Suits in Various Materials,
Polonaises,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Pendors, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street

THE PATENT
SPRING OSCILLATING
CHILD'S CARRIAGES
JAMES LUGERIDGE,
Patentee and Manufacturer,
No. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
29th & Liberty Sts.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.
AT
SEMPLE'S,
Federal St., Allegheny.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Trimmings, Fancy Goods.
OUR USUALLY LARGE
Ribbon Stock
Has been largely increased during the past week and will now be found to embrace some great attractions in prices, styles and shades.
Roman Sash Ribbons.
Plaid and Check Sash Ribbons, with Lace Covering.
Fancy Roman Stripe Ribbons.
Beautiful Shades Watered Ribbons, all widths to match.
All Colors Gros Grain Ribbons.
All Colors Styles in Windsor Ties.
We would call especial attention to the great bargain we are now offering in
REAL GENUINE KID GLOVES
In Blacks and full line of colors, at $1 per pair, Two Buttons.
New shapes in Hats and Bonnets.
Neapolitan and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets.
Large stock and beautiful assortment of fine
FRENCH FLOWERS
Beaded Crowns and Coronets.
Bead Fringes and Gimps.
Cut Jet Beads, &c.
Black Lace Scarfs.
Spanish and Beaded Net.
Jap. Linen and Silk Fans.
A splendid assortment of
Parasols
AND
Sun Umbrellas.
Every variety of Styles, Materials and Handles.
Real and Imitation Hair Switches and Hair Goods. Some extra bargains in new and latest novelties.
INSURANCE.
SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ASSETS, - - - $120,339 59
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh
R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAWFERTY, Vice President.
JOSEPH JAGEMAN, Secretary.
A. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
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G. A. Mundorff.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.

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A. J. Douthett.

JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchanges on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Habersam.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing customers. 4 Per Cent. per annum upon Special Deposits for 30 days and upwards.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, A. A. Stanley,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graf,
W. H. Love, C. Anderson,
W. McKee, G. Schlosser,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.

Monetary operations are quiet, with no new phases whatever. We have those who take this as a lugubrious fact, and are gloomy and depressed; but a large number are of the opinion that there is a better prospect in the near future. They claim that the crops afford a promising solution of our troubles. Of course, abundant crops will do much good, as they represent a certain increase of positive wealth. Let us hope for the springs of manufacturing industry to be kindly touched, that wealth may be evolved from the other resources that are so abundant in this country.

There was a slightly increased demand for money at several of our banks yesterday, and rates are a trifle higher, and considerably firmer.

At Philadelphia, yesterday, Col. T. A. Scott was elected President of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the stock of that road made a slight advance in consequence.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says of the opening of business this week in that city:—"The week opens with considerable more activity in local finances owing to the checking and depositing incident to the usual settlements in the grain trade on the first day of the month. This made a large increase in the clearings of the banks today, the aggregate being $5,300,000, though they will probably be much larger to-morrow. The grain settlements for the first of this month are, however, smaller than for last month, because there has been less speculative dealing. A month ago the backwardness of the spring afforded a possibility that there might be danger to the crops, but the more favorable weather since has improved the crop prospects very largely, and has caused a considerable decline in all sorts of grain in the past month. The general belief in the country that there will be good crops this year is shown by the country demand for currency to pay for the grain of last year's crops that is still being marketed so freely."

The *Ledger* says of the Philadelphia markets: The money market continues to rule with extreme ease. The supply of money is in excess of the demand from regular business sources, and employment for spare funds has to be looked for in other directions. Call loans are abundant at 5 per cent., strictly first-class paper outside to ninety days' paper at 5 to 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first-class three to four months' paper, with good collateral, 5 to 6 per cent.; the same character of paper on the same time, with Government collateral, five per cent. Paper of second grade is of uncertain market value.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	11⅞	11⅞
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	120⅛	120⅜
5-20 1862	115	115
5-20—1864,	112	112
" 1865,	112⅛	112⅜
" 1865 new,	114½	114¾
" 1867,	113⅝	113⅞
" 1868—coupons	114⅜	114⅝
10-40's	114⅞	114⅞
Currency 6's	118½	118½
New 5 per cents	110	110
10-40's—coupons	114⅝	114⅞

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97	97½
Erie	98¾	98⅞
L.	98½	98⅝
B. H & E.	18¾	19⅛
C. C. & I. C.	96	96½
St. Paul	12	12
Do. preferred	27½	28
Michigan Southern	93⅜	93⅝
North Western Common	39¼	39
Do. Preferred	67¾	68⅛
Rock Island	93	93⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42⅞
Western Union Telegraph	77½	77⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜	29⅜
Union Pacific	36¼	36⅜
Toledo & Wabash	35¼	35¾
Harlem	129¾	130
Chicago and Alton	101	101¾
Adams Express	103	104
American Express	63½	64
U. S. Express	57	57
W. Fargo & Co. Express	58	58
Quicksilver	21⅜	21⅝
Canton	54	56
Panama		106
Fort Wayne	94	
Merchants Union Express		18⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26	26

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 5 Exchange place, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	46	
" scrip	100¾	
Reading	66¾	66⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	125	125½
Oil Creek	5⅛	5⅜
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30	77	80
Central Transportation	42¾	43¾
Empire do.	53	55

NEW YORK, June 3, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $88,000, and the customs receipts $267,000. The Western Union Directors have declared a dividend of two per cent. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers are $350,000. Money was easy at 2¼@3. Sterling was firm at 487¾@488 for sixty days and 490¾@491 for sight. Gold opened at 112, and closed at 111⅞, the highest and lowest points respectively for the day. The carrying rates were 1¼@2¼, closing at 2. The clearings were $25,000,000. State and railroad bonds are dull, with nothing doing. Governments are steady. Stocks opened strong, and advanced ⅛@1⅜ in the entire list. At the second board the market was weak at a reaction of ¼@⅜ from the highest point. During the last hour the market was irregular, but closed firm. The principal advances were in Western Union and Lake Shore, in which changes were frequent. After the announcement of the Western Union dividend it went to 73, declined to 71¾, and closed at 72¾. The sales between ten and two o'clock were 139,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Western Union, 23,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Union Pacific, and 5,000 New York Central.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 115; do of '64, 117½; do of '65, 117¾; do new, 119½; do '67, 120¾; do of '68, 120⅝; 10-40s, 114½; new 5s, 114¾; currency 6s, 114⅜.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 97; Tennessee old, 61; do new, 81; Virginia new, 32; do old 30; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 54; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 24½; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 67¼; Pacific Mail, 42; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 33¾; do preferred, 52; Harlem, 126; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 39; do preferred, 68¾; Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 32½; do preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 35¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 7¾; do preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 72¾; Panama 185; Illinois Central, 93¾; Union Pacific, 36; Central Pacific, 92¾; Unions, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, June 3.—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅝@92⅝; 5 20s of '65, 108; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104⅝; New York Central, 88; Erie, 31; do preferred, 49.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 59f 80c.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—5-20s '62, 98⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874.

Our produce and commission merchants continue to report business dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and the markets, in a general way, present but little that is really new or important. There is a fair demand for most of the leading staples, but it is restricted wholly to supplying immediate wants, as merchants generally are very apprehensive of the future, and consequently are determined to carry just as little stock as they possibly can help; it is hoped and expected that business will revive after the adjournment of Congress, and it is earnestly desired that these expectations may be fully realized.

APPLES—Continue dull, being about out of season; quotable at $4@5 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Selling in a jobbing way, at $2.60@2.70 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, and with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, prices are weak though nominally unchanged. We quote at 19 to 20 for fair to prime, and 21@22 for choice.

CHEESE—Sales of prime Ohio Factory in job lots at 10@10½, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

COUNTRY MEAT—Clear Sides, 10¾@11 cts; Country Lard, 9½@10.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 9@12c for quartered, and 14@15 for halves. Peaches, 10@12 for quartered and mixed; 14@15 for halves, and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—Dealers nearly all continue to report the market steady at 15@16c.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.75@7.25 red winter wheat, $7.25 @7.75; white wheat, $8.50@9. Rye Flour, $5.75 @6.

GROCERIES—A Rio telegram, under date of May 15, reports that a strong effort is being made to maintain prices there, notwithstanding the decline in this country, but it has had no effect here; the bears are down below the actual cost of importation, hence the purchases for the United States at Rio have fallen off considerably recently, but the daily average receipts are increasing. Refined Sugars continue fairly active, but unchanged. Molasses and Syrups quiet but in light stock and firm.

SUGARS.—Planters Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c. Standard A, 9¾; Extra C, 9⅝; Circle A, 9½; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9⅜; American Extra C, 9. Yellow Sugars, 8 50 c, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 25; good, 24; fair, 23c. Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; 26c, 50 lots.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 90c; good to prime, 80@85.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8½; Rangoon, 8@8¼.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is no activity in the grain trade, and dealers generally report the market in an unsatisfactory condition, that there is no margin for profit at present rates. Wheat is still quoted at $1.45@1.45 for fair to prime red winter, and $1.47@1.50 for white. The Oat market is still reported offish and we drop our quotations 1c@2c@3c for fair to choice, but some home dealers, however, appear to have faith in the market, and they argue that it will be better before long. Shelled Corn continues good for a supply considerably in excess of the demand, although the arrivals have fallen off very perceptibly within the past few days. Corn is in light supply and quoted steady at 80@82. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.05. Nothing doing in barley.

HAY—The market was rather better in Allegheny on Tuesday than it was on Monday closing at $19 to $20 on timothy, and medium to fair quality. Baled reported offish but there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last report, $22@23 for the car load.

HOMINY—$3.50@3.60 ₩ brl.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, cannvassed, 14c. Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 9¾. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, canvassed, 12. Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar Cured, $9 dozen. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₩ lb; Rib Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 10¾. Clear Rib Sides, 11¾. Mess Pork, ₩ brl, $19 50. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tres s, 13¾ ₩lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 12¾; half brls, 13; buckets 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10. Bologna Sausage, 8½.

POTATOES—Continue very dull, and the market is in such an unsettled condition that it is difficult to give quotations; some dealers, however, are in hopes that there will be an improvement soon.

SEEDS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3cts ₩ ₰ for good mixed.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds. Flax Seed would sell readily at $2.35.

TALLOW—6@6¼c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon, to day and to afford comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday	95 cars	19 cars	5 cars
Monday	74 "	23 "	6 "
Tuesday	50 "	31 "	24 "
Wednesday	45 "	6 "	20 "
Total	264 "	130 "	59 "
Same time last week	318 "	74 "	66 "

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been more active than it was during the corresponding time last week; this is evident from the fact that the sales footed up 775 head against 575, showing an increase of 200, as regards prices, however, we do not think there has been any quotable change. Of the sales above noted 44 cars went to Baltimore, 4 to Philadelphia, 5 to New York, 18 to Johnstown, Altoona, Reading and Pottsville and 5¾ to local butchers; as will be noted, the Philadelphians, up until noon to day, had purchased but four cars—they are holding back in expectation of lower prices, and threaten to remain unless they can do so at a decline of 25c. Country buyers, however of whom there was a very fair attendance, took hold quite freely, which is evident from the fact that up until noon to day they had purchased one half of the entire number sold and salesmen report that if it was not for the transient country buyers, the market would be no market at all; that the Eastern buyers are bad enough as it is, but if they had no competition, there would be no dealing anything with them; we refer particularly to those who buy for Philadelphia. Greenwald & Kahn bought, of eleven head, the average of which weighing from 1,050 to 1,350 ₩ lbs, at prices ranging from $9.2 to 6.6). Roddy Maynes reported having purchased 1 car load, which said so far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above the last named figure. We are convinced of one thing which was limited as to number we presume, unless it brings the prices in question, that it will be forwarded on to some of the Philadelphia markets; seven cents may be considered an outside price, and it requires something verging on to fancy to bring it, although 7¼@7½ cts ₩ lb could be obtained provided the cattle were good enough.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra smooth steers	6.85@7.00
Prime Do	6.60@6.75
Good Do	6.25@6.50
Fair Do	5.75@6.00
Common Do	5.00@5.50
Bulls, as to quality	3.50@5.00

The New York "Tribune" says: The slaughtering business is gradually falling into the hands of a few men. Scarcely a week passes but some butchers now and any of the beeves sheep or veals which they sell, and the day is not far off when the few now holding on to the former practice of buying their cattle alive will adopt the easier and cheaper method of procuring their supplies from the slaughtering houses of the whole trade. The diminishing importance of shop butchers as buyers from the cattle markets tend to narrow the range of prices, and in any respect so long as the character of the cattle went to shop butchers was the best of a drove of cattle went to shop butchers was the best of a drove was bought upon the average by both shop butchers and wholesale slaughterers. Now nearly all the cattle dressed and sold are sold by wholesale slaughterers, and the seller has very little chance to add to the gross receipts for a drove by retail, choice sales at fancy prices to careless of national shop butchers. The result is that quotations here now more nearly represent the actual cost of the stock than at any former time. It should always be remembered by the Western owner or drover that our fair cattle are sold on a estimate of 57 and 58 ₩ to the gross cwt. after a shrinkage of at least 60 ₩ to the 1,000 ₩ of live weight; so that a steer weighing 1,400 in Chicago will weigh about 1,320 ₩ here or 61 ₩ net.

A Chicago paper says: In Tuesday's report we referred to the commendation at present existing between the great trunk lines of the East for the Western cattle trade, and to which we now add we no slaughter is denied for that healthy and strong activity which has characterized this market for some days past. It would do more satisfactory, from our standpoint, were the improvement in the Cattle trade here the simple result of a corresponding increase in receipts, as would be for the special reason that its duration would be more lasting, whereas now the great railroad magnates are feeling each other and the cattle in New York with whom they are associated may shake hands and quit any day, any hour, when we should probably find this market for a little time struggling to regain a position it had lost. Yet, after all, business here at present is quite healthy, has been materially stimulated and strengthened, and may now be enabled to hold its way until all surplus stock has been sold.

SHEEP.

The market opened up a little slow this week, and prices dropped from ½ to ¾ of a cent ₩ lb; to day, however, under the influence of improved advices from New York, there was a decidedly better feeling and the decline on Monday and Tuesday was almost, if not altogether, recovered and at noon to day (Wednesday) there were few remaining unsold. The arrivals thus far have not been up to those of the corresponding time last week, and this, no doubt, was not without its effect in stimulating the market somewhat, when it was discovered. The Philadelphia men will probably have bought about all they will want before the market closes to day, but New York, we have no doubt, will take all that offers after the balance of the week. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Extra (0)lbs 6½@6¾; 90@95 lbs, 5¾@6; 80@85 lbs, 5@5¼; 70@75 lbs, 4@4¾.

HOGS.

With liberal receipts and a diminished demand the market was very dull yesterday and to day, and as compared with this time last week, prices have declined from 2@2½ cts ₩ cwt. The Philadelphia men, it appears, have been buying in Baltimore, this week, in addition to which they have been getting some consignments, and the consequence is they have bought little or nothing here during the past 48 hours. New York has been drawing from the city of Cycloon Chicago during the past few days, hence no demand for Yorkers is also very much reduced. Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 6.10@6.30, and Yorkers at 5.90@6.05. There has been no inquiry whatever for shipment to Baltimore this week.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The usual dullness prevailed during the last week. There is some disposition to speculate in the front, but the demand for legitimate purposes continues light, and prices remain rather unsettled. The poverty of railroad companies induces them to purchase wheels of the cheapest order, and car wheel makers are seeking only the lowest grade metals, which are in abundant supply. This has hooped the recovery from the present depressed condition may be in soon, and at least establish reliable and uniform quotations.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES.

Lewis O & P m	4	Lindsay & McC	9
Zug & Co m	2	Graff & Bro m	10
Shorley & H m	2	P D Nicols m	4
Brown & Co m	1	Byers McC & Co m	3
J W Porter & Co m	8	Loomis & Co m	1
Total	17		43

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace m	17	Zug & Co p	2
Lorr Furnace o	15		
Total			34

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

W Smith & Son m	1	Zug & Co m	1

Wool.

BOSTON, June 3.—Wool continues in good demand; fleeces are very firm; X and above X Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Delaine Ohio and Pennsylvania; super and extra pulled continues in demand at steady prices; medium grades neglected; combing wool in demand and will meet with ready sale when a better assortment of new offers; washes combing and delaine 50@55c; unwashed 44@46c, the latter for new Kentucky.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 17½c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and nominal; stock large and mostly damaged. Oats dull at 46@57c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY—DAILY REPORTS OF THE CONDITION OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1874.

Stations.	Low water—or Ft.	Above Change In.	Dir'n of Tr.	State of Weather.
Boonville, Mo.	6	5	N	Cloudy
*Brownsville, Pa	1	8	W	Lt Rain
Brunswick, Mo	2	5	SW	Fair.
Cairo,	13	7	W	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	8	1	S	Fair.
*Confluence, Pa.	2	8	W	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	5	7	NW	Fair
Evansville, Ind.	5	1	W	Cloudy.
Dubuque	4		NW	Cloudy.
Fort Sully, D. T.	9	10	SE	Cloudy.
*Freeport, Pa.	1	8	SE	Lt Rain.
Helena	22		SE	Clear.
Hermann, Mo.	4	10	W	Thr'ng.
Jefferson City,	6	10	W	Thr'ng.
Kansas City, Mo	7	2	NW	Fair.
Leavenworth,	1	11	SW	Fair.
LaCrosse	5	4	N	Cloudy.
*Pittsburg	4	6	W	Fair.
Little Rock,	4	9	SW	Fair.
Louisville	4	7	S	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	12	6	SW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	3		SW	Fair.
New Geneva, Pa	3	1	SW	Lt Rain
Ohio City, Pa.	3	4	SW	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	7	9	S	Clear.
Paducah, Ky	7	5	S	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	6	1	SE	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	23	3	E	Fair.
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	9	NW	Fair.
St. Louis,	11	10	W	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	9	W	Fair.
Wheeling,	41	7	SW	Fair.
Warsaw, Ills.	7	1	SW	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	13	9	SE	Fair.
Morgantown	9		SE	Lt Rain.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROBE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river was about stationary at the point yesterday, with three and a half feet in the channel. Cloudy and cool with an occasional drizzling rain. Business at the landing continues very dull, and no improvement need be looked for until there is more water, of which the prospects at this writing are not very favorable.

The Mollie Ragon arrived and departed as usual. The Granite State is due to day.

The Juniata left Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday, but she will hardly be able to come further up unless there is a rise.

A dispatch from Brownsville reports considerable rain there, and there is a possibility yet of a June rise.

Captain R. J. Grace, of this city and agent of the Perkins Surface Blow Company, went to St. Louis on Monday last, looking after infringers.

—Wednesday's Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The Juniata departed for Pittsburgh with all the freight she wanted. The sale of the Thompson Dean was finally consummated and the transfer made at Louisville, on Tuesday. The purchasers are, Captain James Paul, ⅛; H. Verhoeff, Jr., ⅛; R. H. Woolfolk, ⅛, and C. Boesche, ⅝, at the rate of forty thousand dollars for the entire boat. All the parties reside in Louisville. The Thompson Dean was built at Cincinnati a little over two years ago by Commodore Thompson Dean and Captain James H. Pepper, under the personal superintendence of the latter, and cost, when completed with her entire outfit on board, $156,000, the most costly steamer ever built at Cincinnati for cash. In addition to her capacity for over 1,500 tons of freight, she is to-day the fastest steamer on her power afloat between Pittsburgh St. Louis and New Orleans, and is in perfect order in every respect, and as sound as the day she was completed. Her machinery alone cost over $41,000, and her cabin outfit over $10,000. Commander Dean and Captain Pepper have associated in river in crests for over twenty years, during which period they have built and run the boats the Cincinnati and Memphis and Vicksburg and White River, and St. Louis and New Orleans trades. The last four steamers built in this city mentioned are the two Alice Deans and the two Thompson Deans. The first Alice Dean was captured and burned by John Morgan, at Brandenburg, Kentucky, during the war, and the first Thompson Dean was burned at the wharf at New Orleans, January 1, 1871. The sale of the Thompson Dean ends the last of the steamboat stock.—A dispatch from Helena says the body of Captain Dawson, late of the steamer Ohio, was found on Monday, and will be shipped to Pennsylvania for burial.

—The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial" writes as follows from the wharfboats of the Robert Mitchell yesterday I got the first reliable information concerning the condition of the Cumberland dam. The steamer Lee, owned over the dam, holding the yawl in the trask by an anchor laid far above. The soundings on the dam are satisfactory, as the current is not swift that the yawl could not be managed even with the steamer. The break is just below the dam, and is pretty broad. The depth of water over the most of it is 5 to 6 feet, I'm told, but even in the V they could not touch bottom with a long pole. The pilots failed to ascertain the width of the deep water, and consequently did not try to bring the Mitchell through it.

—The sublimity of becoming master of a fleet of steamers forming a continuous line from St. Louis to the Gulf, with small steamers as the side streams to form connections, and lines of ocean vessels extending over the seas, is the ambitious determination of the dreams of Captain T. P. Leathers, of New Orleans, as the following will show. Take quiet and unassuming as a lamb, and sold at a song. Then he gave out word that he wished to sell everything he had and quit. All of a sudden he performed a splendid stroke of trade, and himself purchased nearly all of the late John S. McCune's steamboat interests, so that he now at present commands the situation couple ely.

—Matters are in a deplorable condition again at the wharves of New Orleans to-day. The bark Rogers, for Liverpool, drawing 18 feet, headed with grain and cotton, has been tugged at, and dragged at, until she became almost a total wreck. She was brought back to New Orleans for repairs, and her towage bills alone amount to $4,000. The splendid bark Hindoo Cullian, for Liverpool, has been aground some eighteen days. The people of the Mississippi Valley treat on Rads being ordered to come to plant h- jetties.

—A Memphis paper says: Col. William E. Merritt, of Louisville has been to clear out the channel of the Ohio. The colonel works reientifically, industriously, skillfully and satisfactorily. It is a pity that the Mississippi is not represented elsewhere and in other departments as well as its interests are served along the Ohio River. A lot of sunken coalboats in and during the past season are to be removed as soon as possible.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The Little Andy Fulton, Aurora to Pittsburgh, passed up with two barges hay.—According to the report of Harbor Master Doyle, there have arrived during May at the port of St. Louis 394 steamers and barges; lumber received, 9,959,000 ft.; 4,686,700.

—A bill was introduced in the Lower House of the Arkansas Legislature on Tuesday last, for the relief of John Myers, pilot of the Hallie, who was wounded at the battle of Palarm, and after a second reading it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

—Captain Porter, 60 years of age, died at Ozden's Island, Ky., several days ago. He was also the first male child born in McCracken Co. and was for many years ferryman at Mc Pherson's.

—The Rock Island Argus says: Captain Brown and crew were hanging the bank below Rising Sun, Monday, waiting for water to get up over the bar.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road Iron, Locomotive Tyre, Old Axles and Driving Wheels and Boilers.

BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.

W. J. Hammond,

Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,

Dealers in

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Canal and Allegheny sts., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Prompt attention to all orders left at either office. my29

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Dickson, Stewart & Co

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office and Yards—587 Liberty Street.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders. jel

JOS. DORAN.....ROBT. E. LATIMER.

DORAN & LATIMER,

COAL DEPOTS,

CONNELLSVILLE R. R. DEPOT.

Best Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack always on hand.

Orders left at J. S. Porter's, 41 West Diamond street, corner Ohio, Allegheny, or at Jas. Palter on's, 1299 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JAMES McNULTY,

Shipper and Dealer in

Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,

Office and Yard,

Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.

Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. Ry., South Side.

Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. de16-vw

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clyde sts., Ninth ward, also Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Cross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Binney, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Bursham & Co., Hazel & Co., Graff & Bro., Alexander Bradley, Park Bro. & Co., Park, Mellon & Co., Rees, Shaw & Co., Wm. McCandless & Co., S. S. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Alley, McCleane & Co., Geo. Cochran & Co., Pittsburgh Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and Geo. C. Warner in the General Milling and wrecking of Coal, under the firm name of HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO., has been dissolved by the purchase of Geo. C. Warner his interest in said firm, to take effect from May 1, 1874. E. N. Huntsman, J. L. Miller and Henry Irwin, Jr., will continue the business under old firm name, who will collect all moneys and assets of said firm, and pay all debts against the same. Office of the company: No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

E. N. HUNTSMAN,
J. L. MILLER,
HENRY IRWIN, JR.
jel6:61

June 1, 1874.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned and Samuel B. French, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of French & Quay, having been dissolved by the death of Capt. French, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.

M. S. QUAY,
Executor.
Joseph R. Hazlap, Attorney. 22d

KEYSTONE

MARBLE WORKS.

For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all Kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to

C. MILLER'S,

No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Dealers in

Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.

General Agents for the Celebrated

Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale

HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.

347 LIBERTY STREET,

jel3 PITTSBURGH.

JOHN WILSON & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

SPECIALTIES.

TEA AND TOBACCO,

297 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Potomac Herring,

Potomac Shad,

This season's catch, just arriving in Barrels and Halfs.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

J. L. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

No. 396 Penn Street,

FLOUR. FLOUR.

Hanna, Wood & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

JOHN M'DOWELL,

Commission Merchant,

And Dealer in GRAIN and PRODUCE,

No. 52 South Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

CALDWELL & CROSBY,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oct8

MORRISON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE,

No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

Flour, Grain and Feed House

OF

R. KNOX & SON,

50 WEST DIAMOND,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

KYER KEIL.....JAS. F. HITCHEY

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 Liberty Street,

Artemus's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

George Stewart,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

And Wholesale and Retail dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

No. 12 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.

FAMILY GROCERS,

and dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 13 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Corner of First avenue.

JOHN S HIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

IN STORE.

50 bags Hops, Wisconsin and New York,
50 bags prime Timothy Seed.
50 barrels Haines Dried Peaches.

In Elevator—

2 car prime Wheat.
1 car prime White Oats.

To arrive—

2 cars White Oats.
3 cars Shelled Corn.
2 cars Wheat.

Butter, Eggs and Produce generally daily, for sale by

D. McMILLAN & CO.,

347 Liberty street.

ONE CAR YORK STATE RUSSETS,

1 car York State E. Rose Seed,
150 barrels Hoosier Orange's,
200 barrels Early Ohio Potatoes,
20 bbls best sweet Potatoes,
2 cars prime P. Rico Potatoes,
50 bbls Onions,
50

HOME NEWS.

$25 Reward.

We will pay twenty-five dollars to any one informing us who steals or in anywise interferes at the Depot or on trains with our packages of the GAZETTE directed to agents. For two days GAZETTES sent to New Castle and Franklin have been tampered with, and we propose to prosecute to the full extent of the law the party or parties doing it, if we can get their names.

South Side Crusading.

Yesterday morning the crusading ladies of the South Side, visited several saloons, and also held a meeting in the Presbyterian church. In the afternoon they visited Brownstown, and held meetings at Neiring's garden, Siebert's on Carson street, and finally held an open air meeting on a vacant lot near Twenty-sixth street.

The Ellanova Springs.

The Ellanova Springs,—that delightful summer resort—on the Fort Wayne Road, about a dozen miles from the city, has been opened for the season. The rooms at the hotel are large, airy and well furnished, and the grounds very beautiful, with the advantage of a river view almost unsurpassed. Ellanova can be reached every hour in the day, and as the first hop of the season will be held next Monday, that would be an excellent chance to take a look at the place.

Railroad Accident.

Last evening about half past six o'clock, a man driving a mule team attached to a wagon, attempted to cross the Allegheny Valley Railroad track at Sixteenth street just as the train was coming in sight. The result was marvelous. The train did not stop, but one of the mules did —dead in a ditch. The other animal and the wagon were carried about a block, but strange to say, neither were badly damaged, and the driver,—well—he was evidently scared. The locomotive head-light looked ironical on the scene.

Why Mr. Cartwright Didn't go a Hunting.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Cartwright, who resides near Mansfield, came to this city with a valise and a double-barrelled shot-gun, not looking for "Tom Collins," but intending to go a hunting. He arrived at the Union Depot, having previously made the acquaintance of a "nice young man," who volunteered to care for his property, while he went an errand. And now Mr. Cartwright, instead of shooting birds on the wing, is winging his way, hunting after that young man, with whom he so inthoughtfully left his "duds" and shooting iron. Mr. C. has had a livelier time hunting the thief, than alluring game.

Aggravated Assault.

Two young men named Ward went into the Concordia Garden on the South Side, on Tuesday evening, and after taking copious inbitations, they were about leaving, without "anteing up" the requisite "spons." Mr. Ferdinand Miersch, the proprietor, thought fear was worth its equivalent in currency, and ejected the Wards. One of them picked up a stone and flung it at him, striking Mr. Miersch on the head causing a serious wound, and it is feared blinding one of his eyes. The charge of aggravated assault was made against the youths, and one of them was arrested and had a hearing last evening before Deputy Mayor Heisel, when he was held to bail on the charge. The Wards are said to be very disorderly characters.

"Concentration."

Rev. J. R. Mills, of Sewickley, delivered the Wednesday morning lecture to the students at the Western University yesterday. His theme was "Concentration," and in delivering it he strongly urged every student to have a fixed purpose in life,—to decide upon a noble course, and then to concentrate every energy in its pursuit. He urged that the times demanded men of "purpose," as opposed to the shiftless, aimless existence of some who frittered away life, neither making any advancement in individual development or considering their responsibility to do something towards bettering the world. The reverend gentleman developed this idea,—so filled it with stirring suggestions, and so practical withal—with a grace of diction that made it as enjoyable for its literary style, as it was for its sound instruction.

A BROWNSTOWN FIGHT

A Lively Skirmish in a Beer Garden.

Yesterday afternoon, after the crusading ladies had left Neiring's garden on Carson corner of Twenty-sixth street, South Side, officers Rosenstein and Mochland heard the cries of a woman issuing from there. They repaired to the spot, and found Thomas Crooks and Thomas Keenan, two hard citizens characters, in a friendly (?) encounter, Keenan was on the top of the heap, but Crooks was getting in some lively licks, when they were both arrested by the officers, Lieutenant McCurry leading in hand. They will have a hearing before Deputy Mayor Heisel this morning.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS.

A Batch of Informations Before Alderman Beinhauer.

The Seventeenth ward, which organized a vigilance committee some time since, to look after violators of the liquor law, has evidently not been idle, as is shown from the twenty-one informations made before Alderman Moreland by Mr. V. K. McElheny yesterday. The names and the charges made are as follows: Albien Skellbaugh, John Zimmer, Levi Boyd, Dan. Reardon, Bernard Allen, Louis Rosenstein, Henry Schmidt, Frank Schmidt, and John J. Walker, all for selling without license. The information against Skellbaugh contains the allegation that the accused has but an eating house license, which, in his case, is not sufficient. Fred. Buckhouse, Lawrence Quicktor, Henry Schmidt, and John T. Walker are charged with selling liquor to minors.

James Riley, Tim Barrett, Mrs. Ann Wiegand, Frank Biessling, and John J. Walker on account of selling liquor on Sunday. Biessing being charged with having committed the offense on both the 24th and 31st ult.

Frank Biessing has another benefit for selling on election day and for selling to habitual drunkards, which makes four charges against him alone.

The 'Squire's officers were out yesterday with warrants looking for the accused, and, altogether, the Alderman anticipates a lively time. If other wards would make a little effort, a good many more violators of the law could easily be found.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Action in Court in Reference to the Demise of Hon. N. P. Fetterman.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. S. A. Purviance, in the Court of Common Pleas, stated to the Court that on account of his long and intimate relations with the late N. P. Fetterman, Esq., he had been selected to announce to the Court the death of his friend and fellow-member of the Bar. He did not desire at the time to make any extended remarks in reference to the virtues of the deceased, as both were well known as lawyer. He would simply announce to the Court that Mr. Fetterman departed this life on Tuesday evening, at his residence in this city, and moved that the Court do now adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Mr. T. M. Marshall seconded the motion made by Mr. Purviance, and stated that a meeting of the members of the bar would be held this afternoon to take proper action in the matter, and that he would reserve any extended remarks till that time.

His Honor, Judge Collier, then ordered that the Court do now adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased till Thursday, May 7, 1874, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and that a proper record of the motion and order of Court be spread at large upon the minutes.

In the District Court, the death of Mr. Fetterman was announced by the next oldest member of the Allegheny County Bar, Mr. Robert Woods, who made a few remarks in commendation of the character of the deceased, during which he recited the fact that since the admission of Mr. Fetterman the names of 1266 members had been added to the roll of the Court.

Mr. Woods concluded by moving an adjournment of Court until this morning, and announced that it was proposed to hold a meeting of the Bar in reference to the matter.

His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick in responding to the motion, highly eulogized the deceased as a man, who in all the relations of life, as a lawyer, citizen, man, and member of society, had led a life above reproach, and one that was worthy of the highest praise.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Club Last Night—A Constitution and By-Laws Adopted—Membership Fees—Executive and other Committees Appointed.

Last evening the Republican Club of the South Side held a meeting in the lower Salisbury Hall, on the South Side Diamond, President Jenkin Jones in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, Alderman Schaffer, from the Committee on By-laws and Constitution, made a report.

The Secretary read the proposed by-laws and the constitution, which, in the main, were those governing the Lincoln Club of this city.

The adoption of the constitution occasioned some discussion, and after some immaterial amendments was adopted as a whole.

The by-laws were also adopted as presented by the committee.

The annual dues of members is fixed at ten dollars, and a life membership at one hundred dollars. No regular initiation fee is charged, except one quarter's dues in advance.

The committee on procuring suitable club rooms reported, and their report was received.

It was then resolved to meet in Ormond's Hall on next Thursday evening.

On motion, the Committee on By Laws and Constitution were discharged.

It was moved that the secretary be authorized to have a hundred copies of the by laws and constitution printed. The motion, after some discussion was adopted.

The following Executive Committee of thirteen members, one from each South Side ward, was then elected by acclamation:

Twenty-fourth ward—E. E. Weaver.
Twenty fifth ward—R. B. Brown.
Twenty-sixth ward—George Trautman.
Twenty seventh ward—T. D. Evans.
Twenty-eighth ward—W. H. Crady.
Twenty-ninth ward—J. J. Harrell.
Thirtieth ward—W. H Barker.
Thirty-first ward—W. C. Burt.
Thirty-second ward—Lewis Hauch.
Thirty third ward—Nathan S. Brokaw.
Thirty-third ward—John B. Aurh.
Thirty-fifth ward—John Vaughn.
Thirty-sixth ward—J. W. Balantine.

On motion, the following committee of five, on membership, was then elected: J. Martin Schaffer, James O'Neill, Mark Donnelly, Capt. John J. Richardson, Adam Weaver.

The Club then adjourned, till next Thursday evening.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street.
1f DODDS & CASKEY.

FRATERNAL DEMOCRACY.

A Little Entertainment by the Dem Executive Committee—Going Through the Old Formality—Arranging for a Convention—A Commi tee to Struggle With the Subject—Stirring up a Reminescence—A Futile Attempt to "Dres- Down" the Chairman—Pretty Passages of Pleasantries.

Yesterday morning the Democratic Executive Committee, held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel. There was not an overflowing attendance of members, but outsiders, from the "parlay" filled up the vacant chairs, and whenever opportunity offered aided in giving enthusiasm to the occasion.

Mr. W. D. Moore was in the chair, Mr. James Irwin doing the scribbling.

CONVENTIONAL.

The Chair, explained that the Committee had been called together to decide upon a time for holding the Primaries and Conventions.

A difference of opinion was at once evidenced. Quite a number, with fond memories of "Auld Lang Syne," desired to have but one grand, fraternal assemblage, as in other times. Others, whose remembrances were not quite so pleasant, wanted a number of Conventions. The South Side members were positive there would be a bolt unless a Convention was held over there. A Convention on that side was the only sop that would tend to unite the unterrified in that direction.

Eventually, after a number of motions had been ruthlessly laid aside, a committee of nine was appointed—three from Pittsburgh, three from Allegheny, and three from the South Side, to consider and report to the Committee next Saturday.

From the city: Messrs. U. Stewart, C. O'Donnell and James Irwin were named; from the South Side, Messrs. Duff, Heisel and Fell, and from the North Side, G. A. Stewart, J. L. Williams and J. A. McKelvy were appointed as the Committee.

MOORE LIGHT WANTED.

Harmony having been thus secured, the committee was about to dissolve, when

Mr. Bradley with an interrogatory leer illumining his physiognomy, rose and presented his written compliments to the chairman thusly.

Resolved, That W. D. Moore explain to the committee his action in issuing a card against one of our candidates in the last city campaign as Chairman of the County Committee.

Mr. Bradley resuming his seat with an air of virgin innocence, cheerfully hummed a touching ballad, the burden of which was a plaintive appeal to one "Wan. Riley," with "Come and up." The mythical William in the song was not more averse to responding than was the sweet William of the resolution.

The impressive dead calm that ensued was broken in a moment by 'Squire Heisel, who rushed in where the angels of the committee feared to tread.

The 'Squire's fervent desire was to have the resolve laid upon the table.

Several members of the committee were simultaneously struck with a horror of the "grouge game," "dodging" and "trickery," and were equally impressed with the beauties of fair play for the resolution.

The imperturbable Bradley suggested a call of the roll for the ayes and nays.

'Squire Heisel took the helm, and vociferously requested all who were in favor of the motion to lay on the table, to hold up the bejewelled fingers of their right bowers.

Several paste diamonds glittered in the sunlight, and the 'Squire accordingly decided the motion carried and the resolution tabled.

THE CHAIR DEFIANT.

Several verdant members were bewildered with a belief that the negative vote should be called for. They were withered into momentary silence by the 'Squire's unspoken scorn, but had sufficiently recuperated to commence a free use of Scriptural terms in a devout way, when Mr. Moore, gently caressing his raven ringlets, fixed his eagle eye upon the inquisitive Bradley and pointedly remarked: "I will say that my writing that card was none of your business, and that all the explanation I will make, I will make before the Convention at the proper time."

'Squire Heisel—"Yes, that's the way. I want Mr. Moore to make his explanations to a bigger crowd than this. This is a full convention.

Mr. Irwin (rising)—I want to offer—

Mr. ——There is a question before the house, Mr. Irwin.

Chairman Moore, now fully aroused from his reveries, desired certain gentlemen to remember that he was Chairman, and didn't intend to let any one else run the chair.

Col. McKelvey, Mr. Williams, and several others, responded in chorus to the effect that some parties had attended the meeting to disturb the serene peace of the Democratic household.

A wail of agony and indignant denials attested that this home thrust had cut deep in certain quarters.

Then there was a little Indian war dance, rendered exhilarating by a judicious sprinkling of whoops, and the fun and fun was growing "fast and furious," when

Chairman Moore suggested that the expulsion of some of the members was highly desirable.

Mr. Stewart—There are parties here who don't belong here.

Mr. ——Do you mean me, sir.

SPARING THE "DEAR PUBLIC."

Mr. Stewart—Not you, but there are several gentlemen of the opposition press, who don't belong to our party, and I don't think this is a proper matter to go to the press.

Mr. Heisel—This is the old Wilkes-Barre fight over again, and I say here that that game can't be played.

Squire O'Donnell—There is nothing before the meeting, and I think this matter had better lay over.

An excited member—Why don't Heisel put the other side of the motion?

The Chair—Go on Mr. Irwin.

Mr. Irwin (rising)—I would say—

Renewed cries of "He is not in order."

The Chair—I say he is.

After remaining for a moment while Mr. Irwin offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegate elections be held on the 23rd of June and County Convention be held on the 26th of June.

A simultaneous yell of approval from the members attested the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

Music by the band again, on "the other question, dispose of that now."

Mr. Davis thought it would be well to adjourn.

Mr. Bradley was desirous that his resolution be first disposed of, as it was not a resolution intended to lacerate the feelings of the honorable chairman, but was merely according to their lugenuous leader, the inalienable right of every American citizen to "explain."

A chorus of voices indicated a general desire for the "question" "division" and other parliamentary maneuvres.

But Chairman Moore undismayed by the wild tumult of "the unthinking rabble" sat unmoved "As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form Above the cloud, and midway leaves the storm, Though round its base the storms of earth are shed, Eternal sunshine settles on its head,"

and at last the tumult ceased and a semblance of order reigned.

A DISSOLVING VIEW.

The committee was next frightened by a suggestion from Mr. Irwin that it hear the report from the Treasurer, and there was a wild desire to get away before the hat was passed around. The few who stood the ordeal, however, had the assurance from the Treasurer, after he had been broadly interrogated by the Chair, that the debts were all paid, and so were permitted to depart in a spirit of pensive happiness.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Action of the Coal Exchange—Memorial to be Presented to Councils.

The Coal Exchange held a special meeting yesterday at its rooms on Water street. Mr. John F. Dravo presided and George Lysle, Esq., acted as Secretary. As a matter of course the proposed Point Bridge came up for discussion all the members being warmly interested in the subject.

The attention of the Exchange was called by Mr. Gray to a decision recently given by Judge Swayne, of Cincinnati, regarding obstructions in the channels of rivers, in which the Judge took the ground that Congress had the right to remove obstructions over all national high ways, that this is one, and that the laws of Congress will take precedence over those of the city charter.

Mr. Dravo said that a large number of the members of Council are opposed to a bridge at the Point, and as they desired the Exchange to take some action in the matter, in order that the public might see that it is for the interest of the community for them to oppose the matter, he would offer the following for presentation at the the next meeting of Councils:

To the Common and Select Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, deeply interested in the unobstructed navigations of our rivers, understanding that your honorable bodies have under consideration the granting of a charter for a bridge, spanning the Monongahela river, from the "Point" to the opposite shore, would beg leave to solicit on your part very great consideration and care in drawing up the provisions for the charter of said bridge for the following reasons:

1—Pittsburgh is a great manufacturing city —requiring vast carrying facilities for the transportation of the products of her manufacturing establishments to market.

2—Competition in the carrying trade is the only guarantee of cheap transportation.

3—The railroad facilities of Pittsburgh are exceedingly limited in view of the magnitude of shipments, and owing to the broken and mountainous approches to the city, always will be restricted in comparison with other commercial and manufacturing cities.

4—What railroad facilities the city now has are under the control of a single corporation, excluding all competition except river transportation.

5—Every bridge built over our Western navigable rivers has imposed heavy loss of property, and in many instances the loss of life.

6—The coal trade requires all the available landings that can be secured below Lock No. 1 for the purpose of mooring tows to be in readiness for the occasional freshets characteristic of our rivers.

7—Any other bridge at the "Point" than a suspension bridge, constructed at an elevation required by the law of Congress regulating the construction of bridges, will be disastrous to the "towing trade," the cheapest form of transportation, by rendering it impossible for any tow above said bridge to swing and get into position.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Exchange adjourned.

A LITTLE DISORDERLY.

A Youth Creates a Lively Time on the Hill.

Last evening about half-past six o'clock, Michael Boyle, a youth about sixteen years of age, who was evidently much under the influence of liquor, commenced to abuse an inoffensive citizen corner of Franklin and Elm streets. He followed the man up Elm street, using the foulest and vilest language, and causing a large crowd to follow him. Officer Gillespie arrested Boyle and took him before Alderman Butler, who in default of a fine of ten dollars and costs, sent Michael twenty days to jail to ruminate and read over and study the salient points of a free country by perusing the riot act.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Improvements Ordered in Both Cities.

Last evening the following committees representing the Councils of both cities held meetings and disposed of the business noted:

THE STREETS OF PITTSBURGH.

The Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening. The following pay rolls were read and approved:

First District	$3,160 84
Second "	2,353 54
Third "	1,956 13
Fifth "	942 85
Sixth "	1,252 41
Seventh "	1,181 88
Engineer's pay roll	1,950 19
Board of Viewers	375 00

The following assessments were approved: Of Thirty-fifth street from Butler street to Allegheny river; of Lang avenue from Penn avenue to Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The sub-committee on drainage of Brownsville avenue, stated that a 20 inch pipe sewer on the avenue and through private property was necessary, but as this street is being paved under the Penn avenue act, and such sewers go through private property, the committee does not believe the cost of construction could be collected from property owners abutting. Referred to City Attorney for an opinion.

Mr. Siebert of the sub-committee on Thirty-fifth street, recommended that a sewer be placed on that street. Received and an ordinance for the sewer was ordered.

Mr. Siebert, in relation to the sewer on 55th street, said that if a box sewer was placed on that street, the property abutting would have to pay for it, and the Butler street Commission would have to pay for the part that crosses Butler street. The committee was instructed to confer with the City Solicitor as to the power of the city to put up a box sewer.

A petition for and remonstrance against a sewer on Center avenue and Fulton street were read. The whole matter was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Dannells, R. B. Brown and Dilworth.

A remonstrance was read against reducing the width of Ross street, Twenty-eighth ward, South Side, which was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Elder and Rush.

A resolution against placing any more wooden pavements down on the street of the city, referred to the Street Committee by Select Council, was adopted.

Report of Viewers on the opening of Forty-fifth street, from Davidson street to Penn avenue. Approved.

The resolution instructing the Street Committee to inquire into and report to Councils the feasibility of opening and bridging Third and Fourth avenues over the Pan Handle R R tracks, was read and referred to a sub-committee of five in connection with the City Engineer.

The petition for reducing the width of Ross street to Twenty-eighth ward, forty feet to 55, was referred to the same sub-committee that the remonstrance against reducing the width was referred to.

Mr. Seibert moved that the Butler street commissioners be requested to place a three foot culvert across Butler street at Fifty-fifth street. Referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Seibert, West and Dannells.

The petition for and remonstrance against a sewer on Wallace avenue, Seventeenth ward, were read, received and filed.

The petition for a twenty inch pipe sewer on the south side of Butler street, from Forty-first to Forty-second streets, was received and filed but no action taken.

A resolution paying Frobe & Driscoll the balance due them for constructing a sewer on Forty-second street, amounting to $780, was referred to a sub-committee for investigation.

A communication was read from the Board of Health relative to a pond of water in the square enclosed by Twenty-fourth, Twenty fifth, Mary and Josephine streets, Twenty-fifth ward, South Side. Referred to a sub-committee of three.

The bill of M. F. Kimball for constructing steps on Oak alley, head of Twenty-seventh street, South Side, amounting to $958.75, was presented. The City Solicitor decided that there is no law authorizing the city to pay property to pay for the erection of steps. Referred to Councils to make proper arrangements for paying the bill out of the city treasury.

A petition and remonstrance against the change of grade of Clark alley, Eleventh ward, were read and referred to a sub-committee to examine into the matter.

Messrs. Myran, Jeremy and Fox were appointed a sub-committee in relation to the petition of Mr. Korbel of the Twenty-sixth ward, for damages sustained.

Mr. Ader offered a resolution granting Martin Logan the right to lay a sewer at his own cost on Water street between Penn avenue and Duquesne way to the Monongahela river. Passed.

The petition changing the name of a portion of the Washington turnpike to Braddock's avenue, and grading and paving the same was referred to a sub committee.

Messrs. Byers, McCullough & Co. and Ripley & Co. were granted the right to lay down the brick walks adjoining their works with cobble stones, provided they place two rows of flag stone on the side-walks.

Ordinances were ordered as follows: For repeal of the ordinance for the grading and paving of Linden street; opening and grading of Thirty-fourth street, from Jane to Sarah street, South Side; for 20-inch pipe sewer on Second avenue, west of Market street; grading and paving Coal Hill street, Twenty eighth ward; granting J. McNulty & Co. the right to lay a railroad switch on Manor street near Ninth street, South Side; making the north side of Fifth and Carson street, from the Monongahela bridge to western city line twelve feet wide, and the southern sidewalk eight feet wide; sewer on Fifth avenue and Cecil alley; grading, paving and curbing Wharton street between Twenty first and Twenty-second streets, South Side; opening Ewing avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Elm streets, Sixteenth ward; widening Fisk street, from Butler street to Penn avenue, from 40 to 45 feet, the ground to be taken from the west side.

On motion adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

ALLEGHENY WHARVES.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings, of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the bill of John Scherzel for the sum of $628.55 for filling in earth and stones on the wharf at the foot of Wilkins street.

The wharfinger was directed to place $80 worth of gravel on the wharf at the foot of Wilkins street. He was also directed to charge one half a cent per bushel for sand and gravel removed from Smoky Island.

The City Solicitor was requested to give an opinion as to whether wharfage can be charged for the ground lying between high water line and the private property abutting thereon.

Adjourned.

WOODEN BUILDINGS IN ALLEGHENY.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings of Allegheny Councils, decided to recommend to Councils that the petitions of the following persons for permission to erect frame buildings be granted: A. D. Carpenter, Graham and Allen, Jane Rynor, D. DeHaven & Sons, Samuel Benson, Thomas Ridley, John Baum, and Augustine Fokel.

FEDERAL STREET GRADE.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils ordered that the ordinance for changing the grade on Federal street be printed.

EXTENSIVE HAT EMPORIUM.

In Immense Stock on Hand—Great Inducements Offered to the Public—Low Prices.

The season has now fully arrived when gentlemen are thinking seriously of doffing their winter hats and replacing them with those more adapted for the summer months. The inquiry naturally arises as to which establishment offers the greatest inducements in the extent of its stock, variety of styles, and low prices. The question is easily answered, owing to the fact that the extensive establishment of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, has received an immense assortment of hats for summer wear.

STRAW GOODS.

The stock of these goods is complete in every particular. The variety is so great that any who desire this style of hat cannot fail to make a satisfactory selection. They are of a number of colors—Drabs, Brown, Slate, Navy blue, lavender, smoke, white, etc., and in addition to this the styles are so varied that every taste can be met. A visit is necessary to get an adequate idea of the character of the stock in this department, which cannot fail to please all who may call.

FELT HATS.

Those who do not fancy straw hats can also be accommodated here, as the firm determined to meet the tastes of all, have procured an elegant line of fine felt hats, which is not surpassed by any house in the city. They are light and airy, and every way adapted for Summer wear. The different styles of this establishment are from the most fashionable hatters in New York, which is a sufficient recommendation to commend them to the public, and will bear the closest inspection.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S HATS.

The firm, however, have not confined themselves to hats suitable to adults, but have on hand also a large assortment of children and youth's hats, straw and cloth, which will please the young folks. The hats in this department are of very neat and beautiful design, and will compare favorably with the stock of any house in the State. Parents should not fail to examine this assortment, as they will have no difficulty in securing a hat or cap here that will delight their children.

DUNLAP'S HATS.

It may well be mentioned here that this is the only firm in the city where you can secure Dunlap's celebrated Dress Silk and Cassimere Hats, as they are the only agents here. Nothing need be said here that will recommend these hats to the public, as they have already acquired great favor, and are largely worn here. They are very neat and stylish, and may justly be called the finest hats in the market.

THE PRICES.

Another inducement, aside from the extensive and varied assortment, are the reasonable prices charged for the different styles. The one-price rule is invariably followed here, as the rates have been reduced to the lowest point, so as each patron will have the same advantage offered him. No partiality is shown here, as the stranger who may call the first time will secure as good bargains as the regular customers. The advantage of this system is apparent to all, and should draw a large trade. The firm are determined not to follow in the wake of many other businesses, but to do strictly an honest business. The public may therefore rely upon the representations of this house. Those contemplating purchasing summer hats cannot go to a better house than that of William Fleming & Co., on Wood street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

ONE EXTER, living on Ohio street, Allegheny, is charged before Alderman Smith, with erecting a frame barn, contrary to city laws. A warrant was issued.

YESTERDAY MORNING Ald. Smith, of Allegheny, issued a warrant for the arrest of Daniel M. Hill, charged with false pretenses. Samuel Hoffman, the informer, affirmed that the accused had obtained beef from him to the value of one hundred and seventeen dollars, by stating that he was the possessor of some land in Armstrong county, said land being now considered a myth.

"Week's Doings in Wall Street" explains stock operations on small capital without risk. Copy sent free. TURNBRIDGE & Co., 2 Wall street, N. Y. D&W

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

John Morgan plead guilty of aggravated assault and battery on James DeWitt.

In the case of Michael Cansey, charged with assault and battery, a settlement was allowed on payment of costs.

The cases of Wm. Honden, charged with assault and battery, and James E. Marsh et al. charged with embezzlement, were also settled.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed as to Barbara Pall, charged with larceny by bailee.

A nolle prosequi was allowed as to Anton Lounders, indicted for false pretences.

The indictment against Wm. Harr was quashed, for the reason that it did not set out an indictable offense. He was charged with peddling without a license.

James D. Witt, indicted for felonious assault and battery on Michael Burns, was found not guilty of the felony charged, but guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting Burns.

Thomas D. Mann, charged with rape, is on trial. The prosecutrix in this case is a Mrs. Donley, who, it will be remembered, made several attempts to shoot Mann, and created some excitement on Wood street one evening last summer by a free use of a revolver—Mann being the mark at which she aimed. She was tried for the offense, and during her trial circumstances were developed which induced the Court to order the indictment to be drawn up against Mann, on which he is now being tried.

Trial List For To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Lena Hoffman.	Chas. Jones, (2 cases.)
Frank McGarr.	Albert J. Baum.
Hester Shelley.	Robert Matthews, (2.)
Jas. Cotton.	Wm. H. Jones.
James Lighteap.	Geo. W. Stewart.
Christy Bradford.	Geo. Hawkins.
Jacob Boon.	Emanuel Jackson.
Philip Rudolph and Eliza Rudolph.	Thos. Green, et al.
L. Book.	John O'Brien, et al.
	Chas. C. Howard, et al.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for use of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, vs. Edward J. Waring, surviving partner of Thomas Lafferty, late partners as Lafferty & Waring, is still on trial. This is an action of trover and conversion for three car loads of oil.

A final order was granted chartering the Citizens' Building and Loan Association.

Trial List for To-day.

Tradesman's National Bank vs. John Nelsh & Bros.
Brocker vs. Bates.
Biggert vs. Rothe.
Keystone Plate Glass Manufacturing Co. vs. Central Trading Co.
Mellon vs. Wilson, admr.
Smith vs. E. B. Bell.
The Com. etc. vs. McDowell.
Bell exr. vs Cooper.
Claflin & Co. vs. Fullerton admr.
Rhoads vs. Brown admr.
Morrissey vs. Howard.
Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Hyde, Bradley & Co.
Blood vs. Lewis.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.]

The case of S. R. McCain's assignee vs. Schoonmaker is on trial before Judge White in Common Pleas Court Room No. 2. This is an action on a mortgage for $30,000, to secure the payment of a bond. The mortgage is made upon certain property in McClure township, to Samuel R. McClean, who is in bankruptcy. M. A. Woodward, Esq., assignee, appears as plaintiff. The case will likely last several days.

In the case of Orange Judd & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for plaintiffs for $163 62.

Judgment of non suit was entered in the case of McGinnis & Smith vs. John J. Flood and Annie Flood, taken up before Judge Ewing.

In the case of McQuiston & Kraft vs. Reese & Co. the jury found for plaintiffs for $4,713.34.

A verdict for defendant was rendered in the case of Patrick Ford vs. Mich Connor.

Antoine Steiner vs. Jordan S. Niel & Co. Action to recover the value of an acre of coal. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Peter Ihloff vs. Thos. Ihloff, Joseph L. Kerr and E. G. Carpenter, an action for trover, is on trial before Judge Ewing. The defendants are charged with having taken possession of a boat and refusing to give up the same. The object of action is to recover for use of the boat and damage done to it, amounting to about $300.

Trial List for Friday.

McClean's assignee vs. Schoonmaker. (2)
Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co. vs. Finley.
Grove vs. Street & Co.
Scully in trust vs. Fowler.
National Tube Works Co. vs. City Insurance Co.
Same vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co. (2)
Dickey for use vs. Anderson. (2)
McCoy vs. Horeum et al.
Petroleum Oil Co. for use vs. Standard Oil Co.
Erk & Oswald vs. Naylard et ux.
Austin vs. Wood.
Byers vs. Cook.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Josiah Hanlen, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of heirs.

Andrew C. Scott, bankrupt, Oil City. Bankrupt has been discharged from his duty, is discharged from all debts contracted prior to the 1st of October, 1872.

Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Order made for the private sale of a lot of goods and store fixtures. Wightman for assignee.

William Rhodes, bankrupt. Assignees' report of the sale of certain real estate. Proceedings approved.

Samuel H Baird, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made allowing the assignee to compromise the claim against Henry Vetter at 25 per cent. Kennedy for assignee.

John Phillips, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper. Kerr and Guthrie for petitioner.

Thomas Work, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made directing the assignee to sell at auction certain accounts and notes. Kirker for assignee.

Bellthrupt Brothers, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate approved and the sale confirmed.

Nolin & Hall, creditors, vs E. L. Davis, debtor, Franklin. Debtor adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Rogers. Comer for creditors.

Nathaniel C. Clark, bankrupt, Venango county. The application of Register Newman, Esq., of Titusville, as assignee, approved.

James McGowen vs steamboat "Tom Rees," in admiralty. James Graham et al. allowed to interview for labor done for owners of said vessel. Order signed by Graham and Allen.

On motion of Hon. David Reed, Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Philadelphia, and on motion of Wm. L. Chalfant, Esq., John W. Brown, Esq., of Steuben county, New York, were admitted to practice in this Court.

Several foreigners, natives of Germany and Scotland, having renounced their allegiance to their respective rulers, were declared citizens of the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The houses that greet the Simmons & Slocum Minstrels are large and fashionable, and the members may congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have a good hold on popular favor, and that they deserve it,—for the artists of the troupe are equal to any that have heretofore appeared here, and the programmes given are choice, nothing vulgar being allowed. The wittisisms and acts are all new and evoke laughter even from the most sedate.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening John Stetson's Novelty Company was greeted by another immense audience. It will be seen by the Pittsburghers can relish a first class vaudeville entertainment, when shorn of objectionable features. The troupe is first-class in every respect, from Maffitt and Bartholomew down to the lowest comedian in the company. Mr. Jos. Williams, in his specialities, is an entertainment in itself sufficient to repay the price of admission. Barney and Rickey, McAndrews, Austin and Hess, Lulu Dabney, Adah Richmond, Mackin and Wilson, the Newsom boys, Luke Schoolcraft, Blanche Selwyn, and the balance of the company give undoubtedly one of the best variety programmes ever given in this city.

FRIENDSHIP PARK.—The Summer meeting of the Friendship Park Driving Association will be inaugurated on Tuesday, June 9, next, and continuing three days. For each day programmes have been laid out, with a view to giving plenty of sport. The first day's races includes a purse for a purse of $500, to horses that have never beaten three minutes. Second day, purse $800 to horses that never beat 2.25, and Thursday $700, to horses that never beat 2.45 and other sports. The entries are very full, and a good time may be anticipated. Pools will be sold at Patterson's Bazaar, No. 117 Fourth avenue, every evening.

MARTIN'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—Good programmes, well performed and popular prices of admission keep full houses at this place of amusement on Fourth avenue every night. An entire change of bill will be offered this evening, which includes many specialties.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed in the Recorder's office on Tuesday:

Matilda Waugh to Sarah Bennett, May 27, 1874, piece of ground containing one acre, Penn township. Price.....$1
James Bennett to Matilda Waugh, May 26, 1873, same as above.....$1
Joseph Anderson to John Watson, May 29, 1874, piece of ground containing eight acres in Twentieth ward, city. Price.....$1
John Musser to Frederick Toerge, May 15, 1874, lot 16x95 feet on Bingham street, Twenty-ninth ward, city. Price.....$1,500
Frederick Reads, Administrator, to Clemson W. Taylor, June 1, 1874, piece of ground containing six acres, in South Versailles township. Price.....$5,750
James H. Hays to Jacob Daniel, May 20, 1873, piece of ground containing twenty two acres and sixty-nine perches, in Lower St. Clare township. Price.....$6,731.
Frank Huber to John Brown, May 1, 1873, two lots each having a front of thirty feet on Centre avenue, and extending back to the lands of the Work House. Price.....$600.
John Cunningham to Catharine Hanlon, September 1, 1873, lot 77x96 feet, on Western avenue, Mansfield. Price.....$1.
John Hare, Sheriff, to John Corbet, February 21, 1874, lot 117x200 feet, on Wylie avenue. Price.....$750.
T. J. Conard to John Dawes, June 2, 1874, one eleventh part of a piece of ground in Pine township. Price.....$272
The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to Mary Moore, February 12, 1871, lot 160x44 feet, on Franklin street, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$4,050.
George E Smith to Wm. Barclay, May 28, 1874, piece of ground containing 27 perches, in Snowden township. Price.....$125
Jacob Keebler to Henry White, Sr., May 26, 1874, lot of ground 103 feet by 4 inches, on Beech alley, Sixth ward, city. Price.....$1
Louis A. Hoffman to John Judge, May 20, 1874, two lots 140x48 feet, on Stanton avenue, Reserve township. Price.....$400
Richard E. Breed to Franklin C. Benton, November 21, 1872, lot 20x100 feet on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, city. Price..$1,525

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....The Highland school teachers have been re-elected for the ensuing year.

....The Grand Jury returned a true bill against Ostwein yesterday afternoon.

....The re-union of the Pennsylvania Reserves will be held at Bellefonte, Pa., to-day.

....Mr. Wm. R. Newmyer is now editor of the South Side *Herald*, vice Dr. E. E. Wood, resigned.

....Park Place will need the services of the dog policeman when Sirius begins his reign in August.

....The Summer Term of the American Conservatory of Music begins this week at 29 and 31 Fifth avenue.

....The Young Men's Prohibition Club is under way, and has assumed